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## PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON 'MACHINERY FOR MAKING FRIENDSHIP'

Mr. Wilson Urges the Need for  
Ending Contest of Interests,  
in an Address before a Large  
Audience in Manchester

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MANCHESTER, England (Monday)—Long before the hour fixed for the President's arrival here, thousands of people had gathered along the route and the whole drive to the docks was one long triumphal procession. At the docks the President went on board a steamer and made an extensive inspection of the engineering problems that had been solved, and of the construction of the waterways, while he was also greatly interested by the large number of vessels from all parts of the world, including the German U-boat 111 and the mystery ship Hyderabad, which, as the presidential party passed, suddenly flung down her decks, revealing her concealed guns.

From the docks, the President drove to the civic launch at the Midland Hotel, making a brief halt on the way at the Royal Exchange, where business was at its height.

Then followed the great event of the day, namely, the conferring of the freedom of the city in the Free Trade Hall, where a large and representative Manchester audience of 4000 assembled long before the hour fixed for the ceremony and greeted the President's appearance with the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

When at length the enthusiastic ovation had subsided, for a moment, the town clerk read an address of the City Council, in which they conferred the freedom of the city upon the President, and which expressed a hope that the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and the United States would be maintained, and paid tribute to the President's services in helping to decide the issue of the great war.

The President's reply was followed by a further great demonstration, and the proceedings finally terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

The President's address at the Free Trade Hall was as follows:

"My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, perhaps I may be permitted to add, fellow citizens: You have made me feel in a way that is deeply delightful the generous welcome which you have accorded me, and back of it I know there lies the same sort of feeling for the great people whom I have the privilege of representing.

"There is a feeling of cordiality, fraternity and friendship between the great nations, and as I have gone from place to place and been made everywhere to feel the pulse of sympathy that is now beating between us I have been led to some very serious thoughts as to what the basis of it all is. For I think you will agree with me that friendship is not a mere sentiment. Patriotism is not a mere sentiment. It is based upon a principle, upon the principle that leads a man to give more than he demands.

"Similarly, friendship is based not merely upon affection but upon common service. One man is not a friend who is not willing to serve you, and you are not his friend unless you are willing to serve him. And out of that impulse of common interest and desire of common service arises that noble feeling which we consecrate as friendship.

"And so it does seem to me that the theme that we must have in our minds now in this great day of settlement is the theme of common interest and the determination of what it is that is our common interest. You know that heretofore the world has been governed, or at any rate the attempt has been made to govern it, by partnerships of interest, and that they have broken down. Interest does not bind men together. Interest separates men. For, the moment there is the slightest departure from the nice adjustment of interests, then jealousies begin to spring up. There is only one thing that can bind people together, and that is common devotion to right.

"Ever since the history of liberty began men have talked about their rights and it has taken several hundred years to make them perceive that the principal condition of right is duty, and that unless a man performs his full duty he is entitled to no right. It is fine co-relation of the influence of duty that right is the equisite and balance of society.

"And so, when we analyze the present situation and the future that we now have to mold and control, it seems to me there is no other thought than that that can guide us. You know that the United States has always felt from the very beginning of her history that she must keep herself separate from any kind of connection with European politics, but she is interested in the partnership of right between America and Europe. If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at a right poise by a balance of power, the United States would take no interest, because she will join no combination of power which is not a combination of power for us; she is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world.

"Therefore it seems to me that in the settlement which is just ahead of (Continued on page two, column one)

## ECONOMIC PLANS FOR BELGIUM DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—M. Delacroix, Belgian Prime Minister, and M. Franck, Colonial Minister, who have been conferring with Mr. Lloyd George on questions relating to the economic reconstruction of Belgium, have returned to Brussels. It is understood the object of the mission was fulfilled to their satisfaction and that M. Franck took the opportunity of conferring with Mr. Walter Long, Minister for Colonies, on questions affecting Belgian possessions in Africa.

## CHICAGO LABOR STARTS A PARTY

Its Platform Declares That "Big  
Business Rules Chicago," and  
Its Program Includes a War  
on Greedy Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Organized Labor of Chicago has definitely gone into politics, having organized an independent Labor Party. Simultaneously it adopted a municipal platform on which to run its candidate for Mayor next spring. This is the first political platform put forth in a great United States city in this period by the labor union movement. It addresses itself to local issues, as distinct from national problems, which were previously covered in a platform termed "Labor's 14 points." Its view of the municipal situation is summed up in the phrase, "Big business rules Chicago."

The program laid down in the city platform is covered in seven heads: "Municipal Ownership and Operation," "Democracy in the Schools," "Better Labor Conditions," "Protection of Health," "Reduce the Cost of Living," "Just Taxation and Sound Finance," and "Home Rule and Unification."

The introduction to this municipal platform says, in part: "The Labor Party has been organized to break the power of rapacious public utility corporations, greedy big business interests and reactionary newspapers which now dominate our civic life. It has been organized to establish genuine democracy in all public affairs and to give expression to the ideas and aspirations of the vast army of men and women whose useful labor constitutes the true basis of all progress and prosperity.

"The corporations are drunk with power. The gas company sends out extortionate bills without even taking the trouble to read the meters. If you object to their robbery, they shut off the gas. Elevated railway companies, bound by the terms of their franchises, not to charge more than five cents, raise fares to six cents. The surface street car lines, bound likewise to a five-cent fare, are seeking permission from the State Utilities Commission to charge seven cents. All this is done to pay dividends on stock, millions of dollars of which is water, representing no real investment whatever.

"Although the Republican and Democratic parties are in complete control of the city and state governments, and although they waste thousands of dollars on investigations and lawsuits, they give the consumers no real protection against these greedy corporations. The reason is not hard to find. Behind the scenes there is an invisible government—big business—which finances and controls both of the old political parties. Big business rules Chicago."

"Organization of the Independent Labor Party was accomplished with the adoption of constitution and by-laws, and election of Charles Dold, international president of the Piano Workers Union, as temporary chairman, and the appointment of a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Dold, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and E. N. Nockels, secretary of the federation, to select an executive committee of 15 out of the numerous nominations made at Sunday's meeting. Mr. Nockels advised this bureau on Sunday night that 740 accredited delegates attended the organization meeting, and that credentials were received from 167 local unions.

It is taken for granted in labor circles that John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will be the labor men's nominee for Mayor.

The first number of the Labor Party's weekly paper, The New Majority, will appear next Saturday.

## STATE AID FOR FRENCH INDUSTRIES

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—M. Loucheur, Minister for Reconstruction, has visited the principal industrial centers of the Maubeuge region and at the Maubeuge town hall explained to factory owners the state aid which would be forthcoming in connection with raw materials, machinery and labor as soon as railway communication has been reorganized. The factory owners all welcomed the scheme for the establishment of a local bureau which will furnish them with necessary information. Such bureaux already exist at Lille and Douai and will shortly be opened in a number of other towns of the devastated industrial area.

## ALLIED AGREEMENT ON NAVAL QUESTION

M. Clemenceau Indicates Under-  
standing With Mr. Lloyd  
George and President Wilson  
Regarding Guarantees at Sea

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The debate on foreign policy in the French Chamber of Deputies developed to a high pitch of interest during the night session. M. Albert Thomas, the well-known center Socialist and former member of the cabinet, drew a statement from M. Clemenceau on the Peace Conference and a description of his conversation with President Wilson.

His great aim in going to the Peace Conference, said the Premier, was that, whatever happened, nothing must cause a separation between the four powers allied in the Entente. "Trust me," he said; "it is not possible for me today to give precise information. I have claims to put forward, but I cannot define them to you, because it might be that higher interests will compel me to forgo them."

"Victory must yield to the Allies such moral consequences as will be most favorable to humanity," M. Clemenceau continued. "I cannot forecast how the conversations, already commenced, will end, but I have conferred with President Wilson, whose mind is characterized by its frankness and open candor."

"Mr. Wilson said to me, 'I will try to convince you, but perhaps you will convince me.' Then Mr. Wilson put me a question on the subject of freedom of the seas. My reply was to repeat a conversation I had with Mr. Lloyd George, who had put me this question: 'Would you be able to recommence the war without the British Fleet?' My reply was, 'No, we could not.'"

"Mr. Lloyd George then said: 'Will you put me in a position to recommend?' and my reply was 'Yes.'"

"Mr. Wilson approved of this reply, and we parted feeling satisfied."

M. Clemenceau ended the speech by telling the Chamber that if it hesitated to repose confidence in him, let them say so, but let them not impede his course.

Tumultuous cheering greeted him as he left the rostrum.

M. Pichon, Foreign Affairs Minister, in the debate in the Chamber, declared that the League of Nations idea had been adopted by the French Government, which would do everything possible to bring about its realization. With regard to the frontiers, he said that annexation was not desired by the government, but that entire liberty concerning the frontiers of Alsace-Lorraine must be maintained, since the future of the provinces was at stake.

While speaking in terms of praise of the Alsatian clergy, M. Pichon made it clear that his words had nothing to do with any resumption of relations with the Vatican.

Speaking of Germany, M. Pichon said she was beaten, but not crushed, and the military oligarchy still had hopes of reconstituting Prussian militarism. All reparations and guarantees must be obtained by the Allies, for they alone would constitute unquestionable supremacy.

The German strength must be limited, and the possibility of the German finding compensation in the Austrian population, outside of Bohemia and Hungary removed. Agreements on the subject of Asia Minor will be submitted to the Peace Conference, but it is certain they will obtain ratification. Great Britain having pledged her word.

On the subject of Africa, M. Pichon said that France would be free, in Morocco, from the Algerias agreement obligations as a result of the Peace Conference.

In a long statement of the allied attitude toward Russia, M. Pichon declared that the allied action was aimed at preserving portions of Russia still free from Bolshevism, clear of the plague, but, he added, M. Clemenceau has given strict orders to the military that the chief efforts shall be made by Russian forces. The Allies' material support is solely directed toward producing conditions which will make their reorganization possible, and result in the economic encirclement of Bolshevism.

"There is no single man coming from Russia, he is the most radical Socialist, who has not warned me against the Bolshevik Government and urged me to isolate the center of the scourge," added the Foreign Minister. "Peace would be totally insecure if Russia were allowed to continue in a state of civil strife with her present abominable government."

## MANIFESTO ON THE WALLOON QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LIEGE, Belgium (Sunday)—The Liege group of the Walloon Assembly has issued a manifesto expressing regret that the Belgian Government immediately on its return to Brussels should have seen fit to reopen the Flemish-Walloon question. The manifesto points out that "the Walloons have been almost entirely excluded from the new Cabinet," and it protests against the government's intention to impose on the entire country a bilingual régime. The manifesto insists that Walloon, "exclusively Latin and French territory where a Walloon has never spoken Flemish as his language," should not be submitted to bilingualism.

## INCREASED NAVAL STRENGTH URGED

Secretary Daniels, Before House  
Committee, Says Concert of  
Powers Is Necessary if Peace  
of World Is to Be Maintained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appearing before the House Naval Affairs Committee on Monday, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, urged the immediate passage by Congress of the appropriations necessary to carry out the enlarged three-year naval program.

The United States, declared Secretary Daniels, must have a navy second to none, not greater than any navy afloat. This is imperative, he asserted, to enable this country to play a role in the future policing of the world commensurate with her size, her power and her wealth.

In defining the future naval policy of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy declared that the matter had been discussed with President Wilson before the latter's departure for the Peace Conference, and that the President was fully in accord with the policy of the Navy Department, and believed naval power to be essential, in the first instance, to insure the carrying out of the decisions reached at Versailles. The United States, declared Secretary Daniels, cannot refuse to meet its obligations for the maintenance of international peace in the future.

The policy of an enlarged United States Navy, said Secretary Daniels, is intimately connected with the League of Nations. The maintenance of the peace of the world under such a league would be largely a question of naval power, he asserted. This statement accords well with the prevalent belief here that President Wilson has discussed this aspect of international police work with British statesmen; and that a policy of joint British and American naval power will be formulated as the cornerstone of the future peace of the world.

Secretary Daniels expressed the opinion that a concert of powers, in which the United States would play a leading role, would be necessary to enforce whatever agreements are reached at the Versailles conference. He could not foretell, he said, what would actually be agreed on in the way of international security against war, but in any event the United States cannot go backwards, but must be prepared to "deal with aggressors and to offer a defense against evil doers."

"It would be unworthy and undignified on the part of the United States," he declared, "to shrink from manifest duty, a duty she should cheerfully accept, in helping to police the world with a large navy." Apart altogether from the enforcement of international obligations arising out of the Peace Conference, Secretary Daniels asserted that the United States must be fully prepared "to enforce the Monroe Doctrine in the future."

The enlarged three-year program, as explained by the Secretary of the Navy on Monday, contemplates 10 dreadnaughts of the latest and most powerful type, six battle cruisers, 10 scout cruisers, and 130 smaller fighting craft. To go back to the one-year program, he said, would be a "serious retrograde movement." The destiny of the United States as a leader of democratic impulse calls for an American navy as powerful as anything in the world. "For a nation like the United States," he said, "to join in policing the world without power or facilities sufficient to do real policing, would be to render us as helpless and impotent as an unarmed police force in one of our cities."

Plans for the construction of a bigger United States Navy, declared Secretary Daniels, "will strengthen, rather than weaken, America's position at the Peace Conference." If, he declared, a tribunal for the settlement of international disputes should be established in the future, and a policy of gradual disarmament accepted by the major nations, it would be time enough then to slow down on naval expenditures. No chances, he said, can be taken at the present time if the United States is prepared to pursue its rôle in the international arena in the interests of peace and justice.

"Do you believe we should have the most powerful navy in the world?" inquired a representative.

"Absolutely," replied Secretary Daniels with emphasis.

## CHINA'S CLAIMS IN PEACE SETTLEMENT

Manifesto Approves of Ideals Ex-  
pressed by President Wilson  
and Mr. Lloyd George, and  
Demands Return of Possessions

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A manifesto expressing Chinese aspirations in the peace settlement has been issued by the Chinese Students Union. It quotes with approval the ideals set forth by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George and declares "everywhere the days of imperialism and autocracy are past: it is our ardent desire that China shall make no exception."

A League of Nations is welcomed as the "meeting point of western and eastern civilization."

A demand is made that the privileges and territorial possessions which Germany forcibly acquired in Shanghai province shall be unconditionally restored to China. The manifesto points out that Japan now occupies Kiaochow and though she promised its eventual restoration "so far has not acted upon her words. May we not trust or even insist that the Allies should be fair to China who has definitely ranked herself on the allied side? Are we expecting too much in claiming that Japan should be equally faithful to the allied gospels of justice and right to keep her own pledge?"

Concluding, the manifesto urges the removal of all restrictions and interferences resulting from the treaties imposed on China such as those "respecting consular jurisdiction, tariff arrangements, territorial concessions and foreign garrisons, as well as the recent treaties forced upon us by Japan in the course of the war, notably that of May, 1915."

President Wilson's words "equality of states must imply equality of rights" are quoted in connection with this last claim. The Chinese National Defense League in Europe and Le Comité Démocratique Chinois en France have also signed the manifesto.

Additional Delegates

Southern China to Be Represented at  
the Peace Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following recently-published reports that a tentative program of consolidation under way in China, which contemplated representation of both the North and South of China in the government of the country, announcement is made that C. T. Wu and C. C. Wang, both from Southern China, have been appointed delegates to the Peace Conference.

The State Department was advised of these appointments by the Chinese Government on Monday, and officials here regarded it as an evidence of an attempt on the part of that government to conciliate the various elements and to carry out the work of consolidation. Mr. Wang was formerly a member of the Chinese Cabinet and has been active in the government of Canton. The selection of both of these delegates from the South, and their prominent identification with the interests of the South, is regarded as a move toward a unified China.

## AUSTRALIAN EMBARKATION

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Sunday)—Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, announced in the House of Representatives that the period between embarkation and disembarkation from Great Britain of the Australian forces would cover between nine and 12 months. Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, having to return to Australia in time to receive Lord Jellicoe. Mr. Pearce, the Minister for Defense, has been requested to go to London. It is expected he will sail about the middle of January.

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## TURKS STILL HOLD GREEK PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—There are today 300 Greeks still imprisoned by the Turks for acts favorable to the Entente, according to Dr. John H. Metaxa, who, according to the Greek Bureau of Information, is in the United States on a special mission for Greece. Dr. Metaxa says he has received private advice that the Greek military mission in Sofia is trying to help the Greek population in Bulgaria, but that conditions are still grave, the Bulgarians occupying Greek churches and forcing Greek priests to officiate in the name of the chief Bulgarian ecclesiastical authority.

Dr. Metaxa says his advice also declare that at a mass meeting at Serres the inhabitants demanded allied protection against Bulgarian persecutions and the return to the motherland of unredeemed Greek territories in Thrace and Asia Minor.

## SPANISH PREMIER'S MISSION TO FRANCE

Count de Romanones Greatly  
Pleased at Results—Changes  
Noted in Public Opinion on  
Subject of Foreign Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The Premier, Count de Romanones, on his return from a brief visit to Paris, where he had consultations with President Wilson and various political leaders of the allied states, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the results of his expedition and also at the evidences of good will toward him and the keen satisfaction upon the subject of foreign policy which he thinks, ought to be followed by Spain; and that, if these ideas had met, in 1917, with the approval of the government, the crisis which had led him to abandon the premiership would not have occurred.

A number of Russian, Bulgarian and Turkish Bolsheviks have been expelled from Spain and have been put on board ship at Barcelona. It is currently rumored that the Germans in the country are also apprehensive of expulsion, a telegram from Amsterdam stating that the Spanish Consul in Berlin has advised Spanish subjects there to leave the country as soon as possible.

Consequently, it is bound to fight and conquer or fail. The point, then, which has to be emphasized is, that it is Bolshevism which is the attacker, and not organized society, which is endeavoring to uproot Bolshevism, though, of course, when attacked, society strikes back in an effort to disarm its opponent. Everybody knows what happened when an attempt was made to overwhelm the French Revolution, and the statesmen of the allied powers are, in temper, the last men in the world to desire, or to attempt, to repeat that stupendous blunder today.

Of course, all forces of reaction are as alarmed today as the Hapsburgs, Hohenzollerns, and Brunswicks were in '89 and are prepared to be equally foolish as those monarchs. Also, the Livitovs are quite as provocative as ever were the Gensets. All this is the stock in trade of Lenin, and Ulanoff, who in his policy parodies the epigram of Sir John, "The world's my powder barrel, and with my match will I light it."

## SOCIALISTS TO MEET SOON

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—As a result of telegrams received by the French Socialist Party from M. Camille Huysmans and Mr. Arthur Henderson, the administrative committee of the party has decided to ask Mr. Henderson to call a meeting of the International at an early date. The Socialist Party will be represented by 10 delegates, the Confédération Générale du Travail also sending delegates.

## PHILIP SNOWDEN ON NEW LABOR MEMBERS

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Regarding the personnel of the Labor candidates returned in the election, Philip Snowden, in an interview, remarked that many were new members, and there appeared to be no man among them of outstanding merit. And yet, he said, there was a great responsibility resting upon the Labor group in Parliament, since the election results showed that the country was looking at the Labor Party, because, when the reaction comes—as he declared, it will come with terrific force—there will be only the Labor Party to take the place of the opposition to the present government.

As to pacifism in the election, Mr. Snowden claimed it was an impossible thing in face of the result to say that there had been any one great decisive factor, since thoroughgoing pacifists notorious in the districts from which they had been returned, had succeeded while others had failed.

## TURKISH CHAMBER IS REPORTED DISSOLVED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Review Agency learns from an authoritative source that the Sultan of Turkey dissolved the Chamber of Deputies by an imperial order dated Dec. 23.







## FUTURE OF THE FIJI ISLANDS' INDUSTRIES

President of Large Business Concern There Says Sugar Production Comes First—Banana Raising Also of Importance

A previous article on the "Post-War Outlook in the Fiji Islands" appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 28. The material presented in both articles was obtained from the Hon. J. M. Hedstrom, M. L. C., M. E. C., president of one of the largest business concerns in the islands, when on a recent visit to Hawaii.

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Of Fiji's industries, the production of sugar comes first and is of the most importance. There are seven large mills, in which the cane is ground, the raw product being shipped to Australia and New Zealand, where it is refined and placed on the market. According to Mr. Hedstrom, it is not likely that raw sugar will ever be shipped from the Fiji Islands to the United States direct, owing to the large amounts that reach the United States from other sources. Fiji's yearly production of sugar runs well toward 100,000 tons, or a little less than one-sixth of Hawaii's annual output. As in Hawaii, the principals of the sugar industry have a sugar planters' association which is constantly guarding the welfare of the business.

Mr. Hedstrom points out that Fiji's greatest problem today is its labor supply. Up until 1915 Indians were brought in at the rate of about 4000 a year to work in the cane fields. This labor was obtained under an indenture system by which an Indian was bound by contract to work for five years, after which period he had the right to take up government land for himself and settle permanently in the islands. Dissatisfaction over this system, however, arose in India in about 1915, and since that time the islands have been unable to procure laborers from that country. The indenture system has been eliminated entirely, and while there are still many laborers now under contract, within a year there will not be an indentured Indian in Fiji, says Mr. Hedstrom.

Consequently, the Fijian planters are now looking around for other sources of labor, and the problem remains unsolved. There has been some discussion, says Mr. Hedstrom, of the advisability of bringing in Chinese, but as yet there has been no definite action along this line. Mr. Hedstrom was interested to learn that there has been a labor shortage in Hawaii, and that a movement has already been begun, through the introduction of a bill in Congress, to bring 20,000 Chinese laborers to these islands. The future of Fiji's big industries is assured, says Mr. Hedstrom, and especially the future of the sugar industry, if some new labor source is found.

Copra, the dried meat of the coconut, constitutes the second largest industry in the Fiji Islands, the annual export of this product being more than 25,000 tons a year. The writer asked Mr. Hedstrom if all of Fiji's copra was shipped to Australia and New Zealand. "No," he replied with a smile, "all of our copra is shipped to the United States, the greater part of it to San Francisco."

It is easily seen, then, that here is an industry which Fiji will undoubtedly develop to the extreme. The demand for copra as a commercial commodity has become acute in recent years, and especially during the war. Indeed Fijian planters have experienced some difficulty lately in getting adequate tonnage for shipping the product, and Mr. Hedstrom, while in San Francisco recently, arranged for the chartering of a dozen small sailing ships, which will ply between Fiji and the Pacific Coast of America with copra cargoes.

The raising of bananas is the third in importance of Fiji's industries. The average yearly output is more than 1,000,000 bunches. All of the fruit is shipped to Australia and New Zealand. The Fijian banana is similar to the "Chinese" type of Hawaii, although larger and many considered of better flavor. The bunches are also larger. In Hawaii, bananas intended for shipment to the mainland, or from island to island, are wrapped securely in leaves, while in Fiji, Mr. Hedstrom says, the bunches are packed in the holds and on the decks of vessels without wrapping of any sort. The large amounts shipped prohibit the care that is given the fruit in Hawaii.

The part Fiji has played in the war Mr. Hedstrom refers to with pride. The islands sent nearly 500 of her sons to join the British, Canadian and Australian forces, and the casualties in this little force have been heavy. About two years ago a company of 100 native Fijians were sent to Calais, France, to engage in transport work, and excellent reports concerning the deportment and work of these men have been received. Fiji has also given generously to the various war funds.

In Fiji, says Mr. Hedstrom, the opinion prevails generally that the United States and Great Britain must ultimately become the guardians of the Pacific. Prior to 1914 Fiji traded largely in cotton goods with Germany, but shifted that trade to England after the war began. From now on England will undoubtedly maintain that trade, although America and Japan, and especially the latter country, may come in for a share of it, says Mr. Hedstrom. The greater part of the lumber used in Fiji is imported from Vancouver, British Columbia, and Gray's Harbor, Washington. Lumber from native woods is imported from Australia. Mr. Hedstrom does not see a great future in Fijian rice. One small mill was established recently, but its out-

turn is sufficient only to meet local demand.

Speaking again of conditions in Fiji, Mr. Hedstrom states that the islands are, in his opinion, not yet ready for self-government. The native standard must be raised before this can become a reality, he asserts. Prohibition, he says, is not yet a live issue. There is no restriction on the sale of liquor to Europeans in the islands. The Indians must obtain a permit before they can purchase it. It is against the law, however, to sell liquor to a native Fijian.

## TRANSITION PERIOD IN CHEMISTRY

This is the ninth of a series of articles dealing with some of the commoner phases of chemistry. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 2, July 11, Sept. 18, Oct. 4, Oct. 18, Oct. 25, Nov. 5 and Dec. 17.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Throughout the development of the natural sciences, as in political history, there have occurred marked transition periods, quieting and revolutionary in their intensity. In the case of chemistry, one of these took place after the appearance of Boyle's famous book, "The Sceptical Chemist," in 1661, wherein the old philosophies were combated with indomitable courage, and another toward the close of the Eighteenth Century at the time France was in the throes of a terrific political cataclysm, with the rest of Europe standing aghast at the excesses of the Great Terror. It was Lavoisier who led the latter crusade, and this time it was against the myth of phlogiston. Lavoisier stands out among the chemists of his day with a luster peculiarly his own. Indeed, on account of his all-round accomplishments he must be accredited one of the most distinguished men of his age. His first contribution to chemical literature was on gypsum; and it contained the explanation of the "setting" of plaster of Paris. It is not, however, as a discoverer of new substances or as an analyst or experimenter generally that Lavoisier is famous, but as a theorist. In this respect he resembled Stahl; but his efforts were directed toward the demolition of Stahl's hypothesis, and were completely successful.

It had been known in the Sixteenth Century that when a metal was calcined it gained in weight. It had been proved to the satisfaction of Sulzbach in the case of mercury, to Boyle in the case of tin, and to Rey in the instance of lead. The early phlogistonists, Becher and Stahl, considered that when a metal was calcined and a metallic calyx formed, the phlogiston, which they believed escaped, had no weight—a theory on the face of it exceedingly difficult of acceptance; later upholders of the hypothesis thought that phlogiston might be hydrogen, which was known to be a very light gas. But, still, hydrogen had weight, and the theory necessitated that phlogiston had none. So there was the evident contradiction, which an acute reasoner like Lavoisier could not tolerate.

During the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, matters began to clear up on the question of the relationship of atmospheric air to combustion and calcination; and as the explanation of these phenomena became known, the theory of phlogiston was seen to be untenable. Briefly stated, three outstanding discoveries led to this end. These were the discovery and isolation of oxygen gas by Priestley, his recognition of the nature of atmospheric air, and the discovery by Cavendish that water was compounded of oxygen and hydrogen gases. Lavoisier was the first to recognize what the discovered facts pointed to, and the first to interpret them correctly. Having noticed the tendency of the facts, he proceeded to prove conclusively by experiment that in every case of ordinary combustion there occurred the union of oxygen with the combustible substance; that whenever calcination took place a similar thing happened—the metal combined with oxygen; and, further, that in every case where these reactions took place, an increase in weight was noticed equal to the weight of the oxygen used. After Lavoisier had thoroughly established the position, he was ably backed by other French chemists, notably Berthollet and Fourcroy, in making the truth known. These same men also devoted themselves to remodeling the entire chemical system, eliminating all references to phlogiston and even recasting its nomenclature. Thus it came about that "oxygen" took the place of "phlogisticated air," "hydrogen" that of "phlogiston," and "nitrogen" that of "phlogisticated air"; and another bold but utterly erroneous attempt of the human mind to satisfy itself in its desire for truth lay a derelict on the wide ocean of human effort.

As was to be expected, with the passing of phlogiston, "le principe oxygene" took its place, and for a time was regarded in much the same way as Stahl had worshiped his idol. Black was one of the first to accept the new explanation and to teach its significance in Scotland; but, strange to say, although Priestley had denied the phlogiston cause, he did not accept the new doctrine, as did neither Scheele nor Cavendish. It was likewise resisted to begin with in Germany, but latterly the influence of Klaproth brought about its acceptance there. During his experiments in oxidation Lavoisier began to recognize "the law of the conservation of matter." The value of quantitative analysis had been recognized by such men as Black, Boyle and Cavendish, and about this period the balance became the one piece of apparatus the chemist could not afford to dispense with.

But Lavoisier was busy with many things during his brief day. He drew up reports of value on the cultivation of flax and the potato, and a scheme for the establishing of experimental farms, which all show how very modern he was in his outlook. In 1791 he became secretary of the

famous Commission of Weights and Measures from whose deliberations sprang the metric system, decimal in its nature, now in use in most civilized countries. It was Lavoisier himself who superintended the determination of the unit of weight—the gramme—which is the weight of unit volume (one cubic centimeter) of distilled water at four degrees C. When Coffinhal was condemning the distinguished chemist to the scaffold with 27 others of the *Femiers-général*, he remarked: "La république n'a pas besoin de savants," to which Lavoisier retorted: "It required but a moment to strike off his head; a hundred years may not suffice to reproduce such another."

Berthollet did a great deal of work with Lavoisier. He was the discoverer of the bleaching power of chlorine, which has had such wide application since. He prepared chlorate of potash, and investigated prussic acid. Berthollet was one of the first to call attention to what are known as reversible reactions; and his conclusions concerning these led him into opposition to Proust's hypothesis—the law of fixed and constant proportions. This "most amiable man," as Day called Berthollet, was a patriot as well as a chemist. He stood by his country in some of the most trying hours in its history, helping to develop the resources of France when her ports were completely blockaded by British ships. Even Robespierre felt impressed with his courage and sincerity.

Fourcroy did, perhaps, more than any other to make Lavoisier's views known, through his lectures and his books, "Philosophie Chimique" and "Système des Connaissances Chimiques." Vauquelin was a noted experimentalist of the period. He analyzed many minerals, discovered chromium and separated the metals of the platinum group—no easy task at any time. Proust will remain associated with "the law of constant proportions," wherein it is stated that the same compound invariably contains the same elements in the same proportions. Klaproth, as has been indicated above, was the first German chemist to renounce the theory of phlogiston. He was a first-rate analyst, his published analyses of pitchblende, chrysoberyl, granite, wolfram, malachite, etc., being in many respects of permanent value; and his standards of accuracy were not approached in his day.

A cursory survey of the period shows Lavoisier towering above the heads of his contemporaries, a man ever alert to the discoveries of others but, unfortunately, not altogether too desirous of giving them the credit for their work which they deserved. That was his attitude toward Priestley's discovery of oxygen. And thus, as has not infrequently been the case with other lights in other walks of life, the very intensity of their own luminosity would sometimes seem to tend to obscure the objects more immediately confronting them.

## ITALIAN CHAMBER IS PROROGUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Signor Orlando and Baron Spinoza were necessarily absent from the Chamber during the last part of the recent session, and Signor Nitti spoke in the name of the government. Addressing the Chamber at the end of the discussion on the provisional budget he deprecated dangerous exaggerations with regard to their financial condition, stating that the figures given in the statement on the matter were scrupulously correct. He protested also against the accusation of having been responsible for any unnecessary issue of paper money. He declared that Italy had made financial efforts and sacrifices which were unequalled in any other country, and they might be proud of them.

With regard to the future the Minister for the Treasury declared that they must proceed with the necessary calm. The government would impose no taxes which were not absolutely necessary. Speaking of the new state monopoly, Signor Nitti said he could understand the dislike of them shown by the Chambers of Commerce. He could accept no order of the day against them, but the government, he told the Chamber, would proceed cautiously in order to avoid upsetting the market.

All orders of the day except that of Signor Salvatore Orlando, which the government had accepted, were withdrawn, and the provisional budget was approved by a very large majority, after a statement from Signor Turati, the official Socialist leader, on behalf of his party, that they would oppose it. In the discussion on the bill for extending the suffrage to those called to the colors whether they had attained their majority or not, various projects for electoral reforms were advanced by different deputies, including woman suffrage and proportional representation. Signor Basini proposed an amendment to the bill extending the vote to all citizens who had attained the age of 21 years, which was adopted by the government, and the bill was passed with only 11 votes against it.

After proposing that the Chamber should be prorogued until some date in the month of January, Signor Nitti spoke of that legislature as one which had lived through some of the greatest events in Italian history. The year 1917 had been one in which a great national disaster had taken place, 1918 had been the year of their great recovery and they had seen Italy come out of the most tremendous difficulties and manifest her political greatness. They hoped and believed, he said, that in 1919 a work of social reconstruction and civil renovation would take place, and he added that they might themselves hope to be worthy of their sons and to bring the same lofty spirit to the work of human reconstruction as that with which their sons had faced the supreme sacrifice and had saved the country.

## SERBIAN ARMY'S PART IN THE WAR

After Serbian Retreat Across Albania, Army Was Said to Be Wiped Out, but Serbia Found Victory, Even in Defeat

A previous article upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Monday, Dec. 30.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—During the spring and summer of 1915 the war clouds slowly gathered over Serbia. The Central Empires were at little pains to conceal their determination to break through to Constantinople. Moreover, the prospect of Bulgarian hostility became increasingly evident. To the clandestine attacks by bands of Komitadjis on Serbian communications were added the conclusion of a loan in Vienna and Berlin, a state-protected propaganda in favor of Austria and against Russia, and, as the official Narodni Prava (the organ of the Prime Minister Radoslavoff) subsequently informed the world, "before the Allies began their action in the Dardanelles, the Bulgarian Government allowed the passage through its territories of German cannon, munitions, officers and sailors."

Despite these and myriad other signs and portents, Entente diplomacy continued a well-meaning but futile effort to gain the support of Bulgaria, in the course of which Serbia was called upon to agree to important territorial concessions. The Sofia Government, however, was merely playing for time. The Bulgarian Army itself had need of considerable equipment, and it was necessary to humor the optimism apparent in London and Petrograd until Austro-German forces could be concentrated on the Danube. Above all, Bulgaria was afraid to move until King Constantine could be persuaded to guarantee the neutrality of the Greek Army.

The general idea which animated Bulgarian diplomacy during this critical period was afterward admitted by Dr. Rizoff, Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, in the Berliner Tageblatt: "Nothing could have been more simple than the conduct of Bulgaria during the war. She was compelled to maintain her neutrality for a long time, because she had to complete her military preparations. . . . She had also an interest to negotiate with the Entente in order to obtain a formal recognition of her essential rights in Macedonia."

In the autumn of 1915 the blow fell. The transport of Austro-German troops to the Serbian frontiers had commenced during September, and on the 20th of that month the bombardment of the Serbian positions on the Danube and Sava rivers commenced. On Sept. 23 Bulgaria mobilized. The original design of the Serbian staff was to attack the Bulgars before their concentration was effected; but, owing to the opposition of the Allies, still unwilling to admit the hostile intentions of Sofia—and in consequence of the promise of immediate military assistance, this plan was dropped and the decision was taken to adopt defensive tactics on both fronts, preserve the armies intact, and mark time until the arrival of the British and French reinforcements.

It goes without saying that the Serbs were hopelessly outnumbered and outgunned. The effectiveness of the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian troops were, roughly, double those at the disposal of Marshal Putnik, and against a plethora of artillery rising to a caliber of 30.5, the Serbian leader could only oppose a limited number of 4.7s, 12s and a few 15cs. Consequently, everything depended upon the speedy coming of allied assistance.

Assurances of prompt support were freely given by the Entente cabinets, and Serbia began her retreat southward. Despite a heroic defense—the German press rendered homage to the "almost insurmountable resistance" which they encountered—the enemy were soon across the Danube, Sava, and Drina rivers, and the fourth invasion of Serbia had commenced. On Oct. 8, it was considered in London that a state of war already existed with Bulgaria. Four days later, without a declaration of war, King Ferdinand's soldiers attacked the Serbian frontier outposts, and the next day continued the onslaught upon an extended scale, and forced the evacuation of the first lines of defense.

The historic landing of the Allies at Salonika was accepted as an indication that adequate assistance was to be sent into Serbia, and it served to fortify enormously the morale of the hardly pressed troops, and to calm the excitement which, naturally enough, had overcome the civilian population. In particular, the troops of General Stepanovitch, who were charged with the defense of Nish against the Bulgars, were reinforced with renewed courage. Headless of the sacrifices involved, they held their lines with grim determination, while the streets of the temporary capital were beflagged in order to provide a fitting welcome for the British and French reinforcements—the reinforcements, that is to say, which never arrived.

The Serbs waited on, hoping against hope, day after day. But their great allies had made no adequate preparations for the new diversion, the forces landed at Salonika were for many weeks insufficient to do other than encamp on the outskirts of the town, and they proved insufficient to carry out the elementary task of guarding the line of communications to Serbia. They did, indeed, succeed in driving off a hostile attack on Valandovo, but, on Oct. 17, the Bulgarians cut the Salonika-Nish Railway line at Vranja,

and thenceforth the Serbs were thrown upon their own resources.

The situation was rendered the more hopeless by the refusal of King Constantine to act in accordance with the terms of the Greco-Serbian Treaty of 1913. The existence of this pact, and the determination of successive Hellenic governments to stand by it in the event of a Bulgarian attack on Serbia, had undoubtedly considerably influenced the action of the Sofia Cabinet earlier in the war. They had not dared to take up arms while faced with the prospect of Greek hostility; but, as was subsequently learned, King Constantine—probably in the month of July—had "given to the Kaiser an undertaking to remain neutral. M. Venizelos was in office when the crisis arose, and he immediately placed his government on the side of Serbia. Constantine permitted him to mobilize the Hellenic Army, but steadfastly declined to proceed to an act of war."

Thus, the two props upon which Serbia depended for support fell from under her, so to speak, and Marshal Putnik, isolated from all help and supplies, was faced with a new problem. All he could hope to do was to extricate a proportion of his forces from their precarious situation by the execution of a strategic retreat. Two routes lay open to him. The one, toward Monastir and Greece, was the shortest and most inviting; but its adoption depended upon the ability of the Allies to beat northward and drive the Bulgars from Uskub, which they had occupied on Oct. 21. The alternative route lay through Albania to the Adriatic. It was a grim prospect, this retirement across the snow-clad, roadless mountains of an inhospitable country; but when the Anglo-French detachments failed to dislodge the Bulgars from Veles, and ultimately were forced back to the hinterland of Salonika, it became the only hope of escape.

Meantime, the Serbians were putting up a magnificent resistance in the heart of their homeland. They were admittedly in the first rank of infantry fighters, but the Austro-Germans never permitted them to get to close quarters. Armed with an overpowering artillery the invaders simply shelled the Serbs from ridge to ridge, and they were compelled to abandon one position after another by an invisible foe. As the bulk of the army retired, the rearguards left behind fought like lions, finding cover where they could, for the enemy were advancing with such rapidity that no time was available for the construction of trenches or other military works.

The entire nation was now in retreat. Side by side with columns of troops and army impedimenta, there trudged through the mud thousands of women, many carrying their infants on their backs, and old men urging on the bullocks which dragged primitive wagons, laden with goods and chattels. The only idea in the minds of these civilian fugitives was to trek away from the ruthless enemy. Those who lingered from various reasons were, perforce, left behind to their fates, while the others steered for the heart of Serbia, the historic plain of Kosovo, where their ancestors had succumbed to the Ottoman hordes in 1389, and where they were determined to make their last stand in 1915.

It goes without saying that by this time a considerable element of demoralization had entered the ranks of the Serbian soldiers. Many of the men had fallen out and surrendered to the enemy, in addition to which the incessant rearguard actions, many of which met with noteworthy though temporary success, had taken a heavy toll. Consequently, the army entered the plain of Kosovo considerably reduced in effectiveness. Furthermore, the scanty stock of ammunition had been practically used up. Marshal Putnik would have wished to continue the retirement without arrest, but his forces were being quickly encircled from the northwest and south, and it became necessary to fight in order to retreat.

The combat was engaged toward the end of November. A certain strategical success was obtained—sufficient at all events for the immediate purpose—and on Nov. 25 orders were issued for the withdrawal to the Adriatic. The Serbian staff were well aware that they were marching to disaster. It would have been easier, and perhaps more humane, to have decided upon capitulation, rather than face the terrible prospect of a winter march across the Albanian Alps; but the nation preferred it to dishonor, and no hesitation marked the decision to engage on the perilous adventure.

Albania, isolated as it has been from the progress of European civilization, is the least hospitable land in the Balkan Peninsula. There was but one carriage way available, and, for the rest, the tracks which served for roads beat their way up bare and stony mountain sides and down into profound valleys. The population was sparse beyond western imagination, and possessed of an inborn capacity

for pillage. And in December, 1915, frost, snow, wind and rain served to render the going more difficult, more precarious and, he said, more fatal than would have been the case in normal circumstances. With the exception of such cannon and wheeled transport as could be directed on Montenegro, the impedimenta were destined to speedy sacrifice.

Amid circumstances growing more difficult by reason of the constant pressure of the enemy, the threatening attitude of some of the Albanian tribes, the deplorable state of the soldiers' clothing, and imminent famine, the staff were obliged to concentrate their attention upon safeguarding human life (as far as was possible), placing natural obstacles between the army and its pursuers, and reaching the sea with the least possible delay. Their troubles were further increased by the mass of civilian fugitives who accompanied the army and to whom, of course, it was impossible entirely to refuse succor so long as such was available.

Of all the problems that faced the Serbian authorities, that of the commissariat was, perhaps, the most imposing. At the commencement of the retreat the Intendence possessed only sufficient food to nourish the soldiers for 10 days. It was known in advance that few supplies could be obtained in Albania, where the production on the land scarcely provides sufficient for the native population, and the arrangements made by the Allies to establish a base on the Adriatic coast were tardily executed.

In the organization of the retreat the principal force was directed via Ipek and through Montenegro to Scutari, under the protection of the first army. The Macedonians followed the Drina Valley, while the Timok army struck across country toward Durazzo with the Bulgars at their heels. All three columns were persistently harassed by Bulgarian, Austrian or Albanian detachments during the early stages of the march; but, although this hindered their progress and increased their difficulties, nothing in the nature of a military setback was received.

Early in January, after having passed through a veritable calvary, the remnants of the Serbian Army reached the coast, where they were collected around Scutari. Most of them had marched through the snow on the mountains, through the mud and slush of the valleys and degiles, for many days without food. At night they slept by the wayside. Day after day they had struggled on, expecting to find nourishment and rest at Scutari. But even that solace was denied them. What inadequate preparations for their sustenance had been made by the Allies had been negated by the activities of the Austrian submarines. Further, the enemy were bearing down upon the town. The capitulation of Scutari was imminent, and these weary people, who had suffered and suffered for two months or more, were called upon to undertake yet another dreary march along the marshy Albanian coast toward Durazzo. At Medua there were embarked only the most helpless and a certain number of civilian refugees.

Many more Serbian soldiers fell out on the way to Durazzo; and for the survivors there was yet another terrible disappointment in store. The arrangements for transport to other climes were still hopelessly inadequate, and Austrian airmen bombed the quayside night and day. A little food was landed, a few transports of troops loaded, and the rest of the army was called upon to set out once more along the quagmire which led to Vullona.

Here the survivors there arrived, the Allies had at last realized the urgency of the situation. French and British merchantmen anchored, instead, the task of transport undertaken with zest, and, before many days were past, all that remained of King Peter's army had been transferred—a comparatively small quota to French North Africa, and the rest to the beautiful haven of Corfu.

So ended the great retreat. It was a dire tragedy—the more tragic because it could have been avoided had other counsels prevailed in London, Paris and Petrograd. When all the circumstances are taken into consideration, the fact that Serbia was ever again able to place an army in the field is a most remarkable testimony to the spirit and stamina of her soldiers. Serbia had been wiped out, as her enemies put it; but she had found victory, even in defeat.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 533)

## "Masked" Inconsistency

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

New Mexico has seen much of the ridiculous during the epidemic called Spanish influenza, but perhaps the most laughable picture is afforded by the little town of Mountainair, perched high on the side of a wind-swept pass in the Manzano Mountains. Here, amidst resinous woods, under clear skies, the atmospheric conditions seem ideal. The home of the New Mexico Summer Chautauqua, its isolation, many empty houses and almost empty streets, make congestion practically impossible. Despite all this, the inhabitants fell under the yoke of the health authorities, who issued an order that all persons appearing outside their homes must wear masks. For these masks, however, no official specifications were made. Consequently all kinds and conditions of masks appeared. The passengers on a trans-continental train were treated to a bit of comedy recently when their train was held at this station for a few minutes. A section gang composed of Mexican refugees was at work on the track. Ragged and unkempt, each man, in obedience to the official order, wore an old bandana handkerchief tied tightly about his head, adjusted under the nose, but tucked high on one side.

Rapidly recovering its normal state of activity, Mountainair is even now beginning to laugh at its own fears and ludicrous inconsistency.

(Signed) CORA A. KELLAM, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Dec. 13, 1918.

## RAILWAY JOBS FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—It is officially announced from Canadian Pacific Railway headquarters in Montreal that work will be found for all the company's men who voluntarily enlisted for overseas service, according to a promise given at the outbreak of the war. Lists are in course of preparation of the men for whom it may be necessary to furnish employment when demobilized, and who apply for reemployment within three months of the date they are discharged from military service.

## NAVY LEAGUE FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Asking for a donation of \$50,000 to the Saskatchewan Branch of the Navy League, a delegation from the league has met the provincial government, explaining that the province is to be asked to contribute a sum of \$200,000 toward aiding the dependents of sailors.

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PRESS OPINIONS ON  
PREMIER'S VICTORYEnglish Papers Comment on Un-  
paralleled Majority Given the  
Coalition Government at the  
Recent General ElectionsSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England, (Monday)—Lon-  
don papers comment upon the recent  
general elections as follows:

**The Times**  
The elections have given the Coalition an enormous majority—far beyond the highest expectations of its friends, or the darkest fears of its enemies, who have been overtaken by a fate more sudden and sweeping than they could ever have anticipated. They will have this consolation, for what it may be worth, that there is no mistaking the reason for their defeat. The electorate had a simple test which they applied with remarkable unanimity, and with a severity quite unprecedented to parties and to individual candidates alike—the test of their war record. Its results are plain to see. Pacifist Labor has been summarily ejected from Parliament. Liberalism has been involved in the holocaust.

On the other hand, Labor of the tested type has come through the hardest ordeal of its career not only with success, but in triumph. Its victory reveals the hollowness of the claims that its rivals in labor leadership have advertised so loudly—the carefully engineered falsity of the card vote majorities; the slender support behind the network of pacifists' organization, which was spread throughout the land during the war years; the fallacy of the theory that the tried leaders of trade unionism had been superseded in the confidence of their comrades and followers by younger, more volatile, and much more violent, men. Under whatever banner they stood, they have their share in the triumph of the Prime Minister, and they share it for the same reason.

How great his personal triumph would be, he himself can hardly have realized. Mr. Lloyd George has a majority whose size puts his victory beyond all question of split votes or side issues. Its size, indeed, has become its chief element of weakness. And its size is made up of an overwhelming element of the old Unionist Party, which will assuredly find in the months to come that its very numbers have put a fresh strain on the unity of the Coalition.

Will the Prime Minister succeed in welding from this gigantic following a compact party imbued with his own ideas of progress? We should have been more hopeful of its permanence if his majority had actually been smaller, or better distributed, but it is a supreme opportunity for the gifts of a real statesman.

A word is due, let us add, to the new women voters, for their share in the verdict on the immense issues of the election. It has been, if not decisive, at least very powerful. They need not be discouraged by the defeat of all the women candidates except the Sinn Féin. Their time will come. Meanwhile the new strength of Mr. Lloyd George's position should move him at once, before he begins any detailed Cabinet making, to the supreme effort—not by bargaining or cajoling, but plain, straightforward appeal to the facts—at fresh cooperation with Labor in the national task of peace and reconstruction. That is the real safeguard against the influence or even the suspected influence of reaction and of recently accumulated wealth.

Labor in the new House will be, in the main, the most experienced and respected type of trade unionist. The case for their continuing, without sacrificing their special position, to take a hand in the settlement, is overwhelming.

Saturday rang the death knell of the old party divisions. New divisions will inevitably emerge as a result of the new measures, or of the failure to produce them. Our business is to see that when they come, they are honest divisions, based on differences of principle, not of intrigue or personal ambition or opportunism. We have no doubt whatever that formal opposition will be a plant of rapid growth. For the moment it is weak, beyond all precedent—a fact which not only affects the attitude of the Labor Party, but will impose upon the press a responsibility such as it has never incurred before.

It will be the business of the press for the time being to provide that form of opposition—in the sense not of nagging nor of lying in wait for slips, but of honest constructive criticism—without which no government, however powerful, can hope to succeed.

**The Morning Post**  
These results express with a fidelity, which to us seems both sublime and pathetic, the British spirit. The nation has, it is plain, made a rough division between those whom it takes to be faithful to the national cause and those whom it takes to be unfaithful. It returns the first and rejects the second. It passes a general decree of political banishment, without any equivocation, against the two parties which it looks upon as unfaithful to the national cause.

Mr. Lloyd George and his Coalition Government, upon the other hand, stand in the national mind for the cause of victory. The nation hopes and believes that the Prime Minister and his colleagues were, and are, whole-hearted in that cause, and that they desire not only the defeat of Germany in a military sense, but also in a national sense.

The British people desire no sort of truck with Germany. Above all, the British people see that the war did not end with the armistice; they desire to be represented at the Peace Conference by those whom they regard as faithful on the national issue,

From all accounts, they have thought of nothing else. There are many other aspects of these elections to which we shall have to return, but the main, the shining significance of these elections, is that the national spirit is strong in the British nation.

They have returned Mr. Lloyd George to power because they have had from him the most fervent expression of the national spirit. Will the Prime Minister and his colleagues justify this great faith which is reposed in them by the greatest of peoples? They have been returned, not by faction nor by party, nor by class, but by the nation. Let them remain true to the national spirit, and they may rest assured that the nation will remain true to them.

**The Daily Chronicle**  
The general election has given the government the greatest absolute majority on record. There is no mistaking the general character of the victory. It is a victory for Mr. Lloyd George. The feeling of the country is thoroughly democratic and progressive; it was perhaps never more so.

It is also profoundly patriotic. The voters have rallied to the Prime Minister as representing patriotic democracy. His name has carried his candidates to victory. Liberal and Unionist alike. The Liberal Party has paid dearly, for the time being, for the errors which led a large section of its parliamentary forces to stand out of the Coalition.

At the same time, the very completeness with which "opposition" Liberalism has been eliminated from the new House of Commons, may prove a blessing in disguise, if it facilitates an early reunion of the party and averts the disaster of a permanent split.

Labor has also suffered from its divisions. Had its leaders cut adrift their small pacifist section and taken their stand as a party by patriotic principles, to which the vast majority of the working class has been loyal throughout the war, they might have come much nearer to realizing their dream of 200 seats.

The party, with 65 members, will be the largest party outside the Coalition in the new Parliament, and, as such, will presumably claim the front bench of the official opposition, and the experienced parliamentarians left to it, such as J. R. Clynes and J. H. Thomas, may play a very important rôle.

It would be no surprise if Joseph Devlin, who will be supported by only six Irish Nationalist colleagues, were to join his personal forces pretty closely with theirs.

From a parliamentary point of view, the only fault that the government can find with their victory is its magnitude. Their majority is unwieldy. It would be likely to cohere better were it faced by a stronger opposition. Its members, however, must recollect that, even if an opposition's eyes are not on them, the eyes of the country will be.

It is not a time of political apathy. The people have given the Prime Minister big mandate, because they want big things done. Mr. Lloyd George is not the man to fail in appreciation of such opportunity. And it would go ill with the party or section who stood between him and his execution of the people's mandate. The fact that the Coalition majority includes a Unionist majority—that Unionists have indeed a majority in the whole House—does not therefore perturb us. The Prime Minister has chosen definitely the present policy of securing Unionist cooperation. His Unionist colleagues are pledged to act with him. We see no reason to expect from them any but a loyal performance of their pledges.

**The Daily News**  
There are some victories so overwhelming as to alarm the victors. That of Saturday may well be one of them. It is much too complete to be convincing. It is not the considered judgment

of the nation but a verdict snatched in a moment of extreme emotion on relatively trivial matters.

Mr. Lloyd George aimed at a coup d'état, but he has achieved a coup de théâtre, and we can conceive no occasion when theatrical effects were more menacing to the public interest. Superficially, his personal success is without precedent. We shall not shed tears over the Liberal Party. Whatever the future of that party may be, the ideas which it has embodied are imperishable. They are ideas which have sown the seed of liberty over half the globe, and they have never failed of ultimate victory.

Nor shall we insult Mr. Asquith with any expression of personal sympathy. No man needs it less. It may be that his rejection by East Fife will open up to him a task for which he is supremely fitted. There is none whose presence at the Peace Conference would do more to give confidence in the wisdom of its deliberations than his would give, and his exclusion from Parliament makes such a choice as feasible as it is desirable.

But while at a superficial glance Mr. Lloyd George's personal victory is absolute, of closer examination it is much more like a defeat. For the fundamental fact about the election is that it has put the Tory Party in power with an emphasis beyond all precedent.

There are other grounds for disquiet in the minds of the victors. Parliament is jerry-built and top-heavy. No House of Commons in our time has been so unrepresentative of the electorate, is so distorted a reflection of the permanent forces of the nation. Apart from any other consideration, this fact gravely prejudices the authority of Parliament.

Finally, although two parties have been destroyed, two other parties have emerged. Labor has come back as the authoritative opposition, greatly increased in numbers and far more formidable in the country than its weight in the House indicates. And Sinn Féin has swept Ireland as an expression, not of constitutional reform, but of absolute separatism.

It is in these circumstances that the government sets itself to face the greatest task any administration has had to deal with. It has asked for a blank check, and it has got it. An instructed opposition was never more necessary, for examination and criticism of public policy. The absence of such an opposition throws a heavy responsibility on the small body of free Liberals and Labor men who survive the rout. It is hoped that they will pool their resources; center round a common leadership, and take up the burden thrown upon them with high courage. They have no need to despair. They are survivors of the wreck of yesterday, but they are also heralds of tomorrow.

**The Daily Telegraph**

There never has been, and probably there never will be again, an election like that of which the results have been disclosed. Quietly and calmly, with less of canvassing and campaigning than has been seen in any contest of modern times, the country has given a decision which changes the political landscape in a more startling fashion than the most tumultuous of electoral earthquakes ever did in the past. It is a most overwhelming response to a government's appeal, and a most complete personal triumph for a Prime Minister in our parliamentary history; not even the disaster to "Fox's Martyrs" in the election of 1784 can be called a parallel to this collapse of the official opposition, not a single leading figure of which has escaped defeat.

The broad aspect of the election is only surprising in the completeness of the justification it gives to those of us who trusted in the universal soundness of the public mind, and urged that the moral necessity of a general election should be faced without fear of result.

One valuable consequence of the

overwhelming character of the Coalition victory is that the talk about the possibility of a "minority government" is sharply silenced.

In most cases in which a Coalition candidate has triumphed over more than one opponent, he has polled the absolute majority of the votes cast.

The percentage of the enfranchised who actually voted is very much what it often has been in general elections not of a most violently controversial kind, and, considering that no election was ever so free from party differences as this one, that there was practically no working up of the election spirit, and that the inactive citizen was able to assure himself that the broad result was a foregone conclusion, we can only call it remarkable that the poll was so large.

Millions of enfranchised women have begun their political existence at an auspicious time, and, although their candidacies have been unexpectedly unfortunate, it is clear that the women's vote as a whole has been wisely used.

**The Manchester Guardian**

Certainly the secret of the ballot boxes, now that it is revealed, is portentous enough. It goes a good deal beyond the expectations, perhaps beyond the desires, of the victors, and gives us a House of Commons by far the most one-sided and the least representative of modern times. That is a real misfortune, a misfortune for everybody, for the country at large, and for the institution of Parliament, for it shows how it is possible for the party in office, by seizing on a moment of confusion and excitement, to secure a verdict which is not a genuine verdict, and to turn the representative institutions into something of a mockery.

It thus happens that the enormous majority which the Coalition has received, is in the main, and for serious purposes, a majority without a mandate.

It may be used for good, or it may be used for evil, and how it is used will depend, not on the will of the party in office, but on the will of the most of necessity will be a subversive Parliament, but on the character and design of the small number of men who will in fact control this vast instrument of power.

How will they use their extraordinary position? Largely, of course, that will depend on the character and personality of the man, who, more than any other is responsible for the event. Mr. Lloyd George will have great power, more power, perhaps, than is good for men, unless they happen to be very great men, and of late it must with regret be admitted that Mr. Lloyd George has not, in his public utterances, displayed much of the attributes of greatness.

None the less, we have good reason to believe that Mr. Lloyd George is much better than his speeches, and that he will do much better and greater things than his speeches presaged. Let us at least hope that this may be so, since, if the fact should prove otherwise, we have no immediate remedy. He has too much sense of humor to imagine himself a dictator, and too much good sense not to know he will be judged by the fruits of his policy.

**The Evening Standard**

Long before the election was talked of, we urged the creation of a national party. Saturday's declaration has brought this party into being. The old Liberalism has been extinguished; the remaining Liberals are men of open mind; and it is new Unionist bracket indeed; the description is too narrow and obsolete to be now a descriptive bracket that has found favor with so many millions of the electors of all classes.

These men cannot long work together without a permanent organization, and we may confidently look forward to a national party as homogeneous as was the Unionist Party within a very few years of the Home

Rule split. What part Labor will play in the immediate future must be decided by Labor itself.

Personally, we should be glad to see the Labor members join the government. But, however that may be, it is absurd to suggest that the Labor members have been returned in opposition to the government, though Labor did not side officially with the Coalition.

The complete route of the section which compelled the retirement of certain Labor Ministers is a sufficiently conclusive proof that those returned are in no way necessarily hostile to the Administration.

There is indeed no opposition in a political sense. Every man returned on Saturday has a mandate to approach the national problems from the point of view of national interest, and we would deprecate any attempt to create the impression that one party has scored at another party's expense.

The only victory is the victory of the national ideal, and that ideal can be furthered by members of all classes whether by active aid or helpful criticism. No government and no Prime Minister ever had a greater opportunity; Mr. Lloyd George and his cabinet are in a position to do more in a year or two than half a dozen of the old parliaments, clogged and hampered by factious opposition, could have accomplished.

All that, however, is a task of tomorrow. For the moment, we may be content with this sweeping victory, because it sends our delegates to the Peace Conference with the assurance that they have the united feeling of the nation behind them.

From that point of view alone the election was necessary, and it is highly satisfactory that the results permit of no doubt on the part of the outside world as to the solidarity and resolution of the British peoples and their repudiation of Bolshevism.

**The Pall Mall Gazette**

The indorsement which the country has given to the Coalition is too remarkable and resounding for any sort of explanation to lessen its effect.

There have been great victories before, but never quite so great, and they have usually been scored by an opposition with no recent record in office to invite criticism—not by a government fresh from the most arduous labors and the gravest responsibility. This is the most truly significant feature of the nation's vote—that it is given in favor of a ministry which has been faced with the severest possible tests, and has been compelled to call upon the community for innumerable sacrifices of every kind.

The result is a triumph of the highest kind for the Prime Minister and his whole government, and for the principles they have represented and applied. The issues of the war and of its immediate sequel have clearly been uppermost in the minds of the voters.

That is shown by the submergence of every candidate who was not regarded as perfectly sound on the question of patriotism. The "coming out" in this respect has been most careful and minute. The country is determined there shall be no ambiguity about its attitude in the Peace Conference, or about the mandate which its representatives carry. The stern demand for justice against the authors of the war, which arose so spontaneously from the constituencies, is not to be forgotten in interpreting the election.

**The Globe**

Not even the most enthusiastic advocate of a general election could have anticipated such an overwhelming victory for the Coalition as that which was made known on Saturday. It is a great deal more than a party victory. It is a declaration of patriotism on the part of the nation. It is a vindication of the war and an unsparing condemnation of those who opposed its prosecution, or were lax in their efforts to promote its success. These are its outstanding features.

HARD BLOW GIVEN  
TO BOLSHIEVISMComment of United States News-  
papers Dwells on This as One  
of the Outstanding Features  
of the British Election

The triumph of Mr. Lloyd George in the British election is looked upon by a large part of the press of the United States as well-earned and not unexpected, but the point most strongly emphasized in comments upon the results of the voting is the hard blow given to Bolshevism. Extracts from editorials are appended.

**New York World**

An even greater triumph for the Coalition Government than had been expected, a Labor delegation smaller than the promises and a Sinn Féin sweep in Ireland as great as had been expected, hoped or feared—this is the net result of the "khaki election" in Great Britain.

Such a landslide could not occur without sweeping away many men whose familiar figures will be missed in Westminster. Mr. Dillon, who shared John Redmond's vigils and keen disappointments; Sir John Simon, Messrs. Runciman, McKenna, Henderson and Samuel, are among those fallen by the wayside. Over-shadowing them all is the figure of Herbert Asquith, at the outbreak of the war one of the great protagonists of world politics, now a defeated candidate and a leader disowned.

For the moment the British Premier occupies a position as unassailable as ever leader in any land could boast. Practically, the British people have said to him: "You have fought the war; now write the peace for the British Empire." By voting down pacifism, defeatism and Bolshevism in some constituencies they have given the Cabinet a hint as to the kind of peace they want.

**New York Times**

The most notable thing about the British election was not that Asquith or Henderson or Criswell Pankhurst was defeated, or that the Coalition was victorious, or even that it won by a landslide. The most notable thing is that wherever the British voter could detect the faintest smell of pacifism, or Bolshevism, or any of the brood of ugly monsters that have given the world so much trouble, he joyously tracked the smell to its place of origin and trampled to death whatever he found there. Great Britain's answer to Germany, pacifism, the Bolsheviki, and the advocates of a gentle truce with Germany until the next war, has been made. None of them will have any hope of her henceforth, and yet the rumors that there was weakness and mawkishness in her had been so industriously spread from Berlin and from Petrograd that many believed them.

**Boston Post**

The triumph of Lloyd George in the Parliamentary election stands conspicuous in the history of politics in Great Britain. It was not unforeseen in view of the coalition of old parties in his support, but the sweeping success shown in the result surpasses all expectation. It is an overwhelming majority which Premier Lloyd George will have at his back in the new Parliament. Apart from all other considerations of governmental policy, upon which there are marked divisions in Great Britain, the first and most important matter is the adjustment of the conditions of the peace which has been won so gloriously and at such a tremendous cost. Lloyd George is the right man in the right place at Versailles.

CHEERS FOR PREMIER  
BY LONDON CROWDSSpecial cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, (Sunday)—From an early hour this morning, Downing Street was crowded with people, who, at intervals, broke into loud cheers, and when, at 12:30, Mr. Lloyd George left in his car with his wife and daughter for Walton Heath, the crowd surged forward cheering enthusiastically.

The Prime Minister raised his hat several times, and smilingly acknowledged the congratulations showered upon him. Before his departure, congratulatory messages had already begun to flow in, including many from the colonies and from statesmen and admirers in allied countries.

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For GirlsFor Men  
For Boys

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## OPPOSITION SEEN TO MR. PADEREWSKI

Report of His Selection as President of the New Polish State Doubtful—His Domination by Clerical Element Is Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officials in Washington have received no information regarding a report, coming by way of Berlin, to the effect that Ignace J. Paderewski is to be the first president of the new Polish state. Those in a position to know are inclined to doubt the accuracy of these foreign dispatches. While it is true that Mr. Paderewski made a strong bid to gain the leadership of the Poles in the United States, it is doubted in some circles here if he showed such leadership as would render him an ideal figure for the presidency of a young state in troublous times.

Throughout the period preceding his departure from the United States, Mr. Paderewski, it is known, represented the clerical element, and worked hand in hand with that section of the Poles for whom the Roman Catholic church came prior to all secular considerations.

It is remembered that Mr. Paderewski withdrew his name from the ranks of those leaders of oppressed peoples who supported the Mid-European democratic union. This, it is pointed out, may mean one of two things. It may mean that certain elements interested in Polish independence were playing the lone hand, or it may mean that these same elements had interests which could not be worked out in common with the other Mid-European nationalists.

For a considerable time before his departure for Europe, those Poles in the United States who distrusted clerical domination came to look with a good deal of suspicion on the leadership of Mr. Paderewski. This is a matter of fact and of record. It is known that internal dissensions were prevalent among the Poles here, and the cause of dissension was nothing more than the suspicion aroused by the high-handed manner in which the clerical element with which Mr. Paderewski was associated sought to dominate the situation. This cleavage was fully brought out from time to time in the columns of this paper.

Now it is known that a similar cleavage along identical lines exists in Poland proper. It is entirely possible, it is believed, that the advertising of Mr. Paderewski's name as president of the new state is a party maneuver, intended to pave the way for a coup by the clericals. This, as is pointed out here, is purely a hypothesis, but former proceedings would seem to lend it considerable force.

It is undoubtedly true that the selection of Mr. Paderewski as president of the new Polish state would fail to meet with the approval of a large body of Poles in the United States. His selection, it is believed, would not meet with anything like the unanimous support accorded President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia by all Bohemians and Czechoslovaks.

The present trouble in the Ukraine illustrates, it is pointed out, the danger of intruding racial and religious issues into the internal affairs of the young states. The selection of one who was put forward by the clericals for the presidency of the Polish state would, it is believed here, intensify the internal discord in Ukraine, and as between the Ukraine and Poland.

## JAPANESE PEACE MISSION PERSONNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Japanese peace mission, en route from Japan to Paris, is expected to arrive in this city on Wednesday. Before sailing on Jan. 4, the mission expects to pay a brief visit to Washington.

The mission is made up as follows: Baron Makino and his private secretary, P. Mishima; representing the Imperial Japanese Army, Lieutenant-General Mara, Lieutenant-Colonel Nipomiya and Hata; representing the Imperial Japanese Navy, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Captains Nomura and Yamaoto, and T. Yamakawa, counselor of the Department of the Navy; E. Fukui, Bank of Japan; K. Fukui, of Mitsui & Co.; M. Kita of the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; secretaries and clerks to the Department of Foreign Affairs, Y. Matsuoaka, S. Saburi, S. Yoshida, E. Kimura, H. Arita, M. Shigemitsu, K. Sato, J. Tomoda, N. Ida; secretaries and clerks to the Bank of Japan, Y. Shimamura, secretary of the Bank of Japan, R. Gakagi, T. Yasui, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Kennedy.

The mission will make its headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

## DENIAL OF ROOSEVELT REQUEST IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Calling attention to the fact that there are many others who would like to have their views or deeds stricken from the pages of history—the former Kaiser, for example—William H. Allen of the Institute of Public Service, has written a letter to Superintendent of Schools Ettinger, objecting to acquiescence in the request of former President Theodore Roosevelt that his attitude of neutrality at the beginning of the war be expunged from the school syllabus dealing with the war. In this letter, Mr. Allen wrote: "The attitude of tens of millions of people in America and elsewhere, was fixed for years by the first appeal of leaders like President Wilson and former President Roosevelt in August and September 1914."

Had America's millions been told what America's Ambassador to Turkey was told by Germany's representative about Germany's determination to start this war and its war council of July, 1914, eyes would have been opened in 1914 as they were opened in 1917.

"It is respectfully submitted that while the schools of New York may fairly explain to 1,000,000 children that former President Roosevelt changed his mind and changed his speech, it is seriously unfair to New York's school children to conceal from them the fact that Mr. Roosevelt joined with the President in the first 60 days of the war in saying to our 100,000,000 people that the war was not our problem, and that our duty was to remain neutral."

## OBJECTIONS MADE TO REVENUE BILL

Chairman Kitchin of House Ways and Means Committee Demands Vote on Sheppard and Zone Mail Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Contrary to expectations for the speedy passage of the Revenue Bill as enacted by the Senate, it is now apparent that a contest is developing, the House leaders objecting to several of the amendments added and refusing to let the measure be disposed of in the conference committee. Claude Kitchin, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, declared on the floor, on Monday, that the changes in the bill were so radical and so important that the House should have an opportunity to pass on them before the bill went to conference.

The principal clause to which objection was taken by members of the House was the Sheppard amendment, which applies the Reed bone dry amendment to the District of Columbia, and which is intended to circumvent and do away with the liquor traffic between Baltimore and the National Capital. Chairman Kitchin declared that he did not object to a bone dry law for the District, but asserted that such a law should not be added as a rider to a revenue bill. The House, he declared, should have an opportunity to pass on such a measure.

Objection was also raised to the child labor amendment and to the revision of the postal zone rates. As there was no quorum present, no decision was reached, but the indications are that the bill will go before the House and that the contested amendments will be passed on by the lower body. It is not likely, it is thought, that any of the Senate amendments will be thrown out of the bill. There is an overwhelming majority in both houses for a child labor law, and for a district bone dry law, so that it is not seen wherein anything is to be gained by taking a vote in the House on these two questions.

The military authorities are particularly anxious that the national capital should be rendered absolutely dry as soon as possible. Thousands of soldiers on their way from demobilization camps will visit Washington. The War Department and military authorities in general will lend soldiers every facility to do so. It is known, on the other hand, that soldiers coming here on visits have been from time to time victimized by the bootleggers who made capital out of the attractions offered by the national capital to the discharged soldiers. Every effort made to postpone a bone dry law for Washington is therefore regarded as one more maneuver of the anti-prohibition forces.

## SOME SALOONS MAY CLOSE ON JAN. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SHERIDAN, Wyoming—Scores of saloons in Wyoming may suspend business on Jan. 1, 1919, if the opinion given city officials by R. G. Diefenderfer, city attorney, is upheld. Declaring that the state law provides that liquor licenses must be paid for a year in advance, the city attorney contends that the city is without power to grant rebates on liquor licenses, and that all saloons operating in 1919 will be obliged to pay the full license fee for the privilege of operating until July 1, when war prohibition becomes effective. Liquor dealers contend that the license fee is prohibitive for this period, and while it is declared that they intend to secure a court ruling, it is said that many saloons are arranging to suspend business at once.

## Y. W. C. A. WORK IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The French departments of Finance, Commerce, War and Labor, have asked the Young Women's Christian Association to establish social and recreational centers for the girls and women they employ. Miss Mary A. Dingman, head of the Y. W. C. A. foyer work in France, reports that the French Y. W. C. A. has requested the American organization to withdraw its support and workers gradually, so that the French workers may be trained and substituted.

## EXEMPTION BOARDS COMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois held members of Illinois draft boards here on Monday that he considered the administration of the Selective Service Act the greatest achievement of the United States in the war. The Governor said this achievement had been made possible by the unselfish patriotic work of the exemption boards.

## SOCIALISTS CALL GOVERNOR PHILIPP

Wisconsin Executive and Senator La Follette Subpoenaed by Defense in Chicago Trial—War Policies Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Subpoenas have been issued for the appearance of Emanuel L. Philipp, Governor of Wisconsin, and for Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, as witnesses for the defense in the case of Victor L. Berger and other Socialists on trial here in the Federal Court on charges of violating the Espionage Act.

The defense wishes to question Governor Philipp as to the response to the Selective Service Act, and as to whether or not there were any public disturbances in the State in opposing the draft. It was not known on Monday evening whether service had been obtained on the witnesses and when they would appear in court. The nature of the testimony Senator La Follette is expected to give was not stated.

The policy of the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Leader, Mr. Berger's position on it, and the manner in which the Social Democratic Publishing Company, which publishes the Leader, is organized, were matters presented to the jury through Miss Elizabeth H. Thomas, president of the company, as a witness for the defense on Monday afternoon. She declared that Victor L. Berger was responsible for the policy of the paper, subject to the board of directors. She denied, however, that Mr. Berger saw all of the proofs of editorials that have been published, and said she thought he was out of town when one appeared in the paper boosting a coming meeting of the Young People's Socialist League, of which society, she said, Mr. Berger did not approve.

"The policy of the paper is one of 'constructive socialism,' she said, and before the United States entered the war, was neutral, but had been charged by some of the German readers with being pro-English. As to Mr. Berger's views on Bolshevism, she said Mr. Berger had not expressed himself very much, on account of the many conflicting reports from Russia, but in America he was opposed to any kind of rioting.

She said he was also opposed to the Kaiser. She denied that the pamphlets "The Price We Pay," "Why We Fight" and others of that character, had been sold at the literature stand of the Milwaukee Leader. She said Mr. Berger ordered them to look over the literature and exclude anything that might be objectionable.

The Social Democratic Publishing Company still publishes the Vorwärts, a German-language paper, she testified. Mr. Berger is vice-president of the company, and one of the board of directors which controls that paper. She denied that it had been pro-German before the war, and also denied that any money had ever been subscribed to the paper by any financial agents of the German Government, so far as she knew. Whom the larger loans for the paper were obtained from she could not say. She testified, however, that a number of small loans were obtained from local people. There are 12,000 stockholders in the company that publishes the Leader, she said, and most of them are working men.

## LABOR BOARD TO HEAR HARBOR CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The controversy between the New York harbor workers and the boat owners is before the War Labor Board again. The board recently ruled that the demand of the men for more pay and

an eight-hour day should be arbitrated by the New York Harbor Adjustment Board. That board held a hearing at which the boat owners declined to be represented officially. Owing to their refusal to be bound by the board's authority, and because of the failure of the boat owners to fill the vacancy on the local board caused by the withdrawal of their representative, the matter is before the national board again. Meanwhile the marine workers have appealed to the War Labor Board, declaring their willingness to exhaust all means for reaching a peaceful settlement. The boat owners object chiefly to an eight-hour day.

## INTERNED ALIENS MAY BE DEPORTED

Department of Justice of the United States to Ask for Legislation Needed, and for Preventing Their Reentry

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Deportation of most of the 3000 or 4000 enemy aliens now interned in the United States will be recommended to Congress shortly by the Department of Justice. Special legislation will be required for the deportations. The department will ask also for authority to prevent the reentry of these men into this country later.

Some of the interned aliens are not considered dangerous now, and no effort will be made to deport them. Careful investigation of the records, however, convinces Department of Justice officials that the larger proportion of those interned should not be left in this country to foment trouble.

The department never has announced how many enemy aliens are held in internment camps in this country, but the number is understood to be between 3000 and 4000. Most of them are Germans, and a few are women. About one half are understood to be men who served actively at one time as German agents in the United States, receiving and executing orders directly from the German Government or its representatives. These included trained propagandists, men involved in bomb plots early in the war and during the neutrality of the United States, and some who plotted directly against shipping and the transportation of troops overseas.

There are also many men who were suspected of gathering information for transmission to Germany after the United States entered the war, but against whom specific proof could not be obtained.

Many of the prisoners are men with families in the United States, and who have lived here for a number of years. The internment camps confine not a few men of large wealth. Precisely which of these are too dangerous to remain indefinitely in the United States will not be determined until the department is ready to take action under the proposed legislation.

A bill providing for deportation of interned aliens already is pending in the House.

## FORD-NEWBERRY CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Henry Ford filed a petition in Federal Court at Grand Rapids on Monday asking that the city and county clerks be restrained from destroying the ballots in the recent Ford-Newberry senatorial contest. The petition sets forth that Mr. Ford intends to contest the election, which went to Commander Newberry on the face of returns by less than 10,000 votes. Judge Sessions issued an order on all election officials of the western district requiring that ballots be preserved. A similar petition will be filed in this city for the eastern district of the State.

## WORK OF PICKETS MENACES SUFFRAGE

Aggressive Methods Adopted in Effort to Coerce Action of the United States Senate Seen as Real Peril to the Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The latest device of the National Woman's Party, which includes in its membership only a small percentage of the suffragists of the country, is that of lighting what its leaders euphemistically call the "watch fires of freedom," in front of the White House on New Year's Day. "These flames to be kept burning until the suffrage amendment is passed by the United States Senate."

"These women are kindling a flame which will not be quenched by the passing of the amendment," said one who had worked long and earnestly for suffrage, but not according to the ways of the "pickets." "They burned the New Freedom," written by the President, at a time when the political situation was most sensitive and when the President had gone abroad to confer with the representatives of the other democracies of the world. This rite was carried on by women in the garb of their order, and was attended by speeches, all of which might have been regarded in the light of sophomores burning their mathematical text books when they were supposed to have finished with them. It was not that the hatred and violence which enter into their attacks are so closely akin to Bolshevism, which, often childish and unruly, menaces order and civilization itself.

"Alice Paul, the chairman of the National Woman's Party, asserts that women do not propose to be balked of their complete victory by the lack of one vote in the Senate, but that is just what will happen if they persist in their acts, unless members can be persuaded that this little group of 'wild women' does not represent the great body of sane women who have proceeded reasonably and along constructive lines to convince legislators and the great body of the people of the United States that women are anxious to share in the service and responsibilities of the government as well as to enjoy its protection and privileges."

"The most discouraging thing before us today is the intrusion of this kind of Bolshevist threat of antagonism and of destructive policies, when the goal is almost won. I went to the meeting they held here in Washington a few weeks ago, where the red flag of the revolution was displayed, and where loud applause greeted the gift of \$1 for the Bolsheviks; where United States senators whom we were hoping to win over were mentioned by name, and the name of one, who was considered a possible supporter, was used in a highly objectionable manner. Only the justice of our cause saved me from utter depression."

"The regular suffragists cannot say anything; they cannot get into controversy with the members of this party who are a law unto themselves, who rejoice in opposition and give badges as rewards for lawbreaking and imprisonment terms. It is not possible to work with them. It is equally out of the question to work against them. Letting them alone has proven the best means of treatment. To be ignored is worse than going to prison. However, the danger of such a body, engaging in such reprisals as it does, proclaiming its intention of carrying on its own propaganda regardless of policemen, senators or President, at a time when the political and economic balance of the country

and of the world is in such a state of equilibrium that only the most patriotic and wisest counsels can prevail to maintain its stability, is evident. It is not possible wholly to ignore the mischievous character of such an organization."

"While some of the members are women of fine character, with high ideals, the radicals, those who are allied with elements that, consciously or otherwise, tend in the direction of Bolshevism, require watching. There are trying days ahead, in the readjustment that has to be met, and those who would enter into an alliance with revolutionary forces under the guise of suffrage, or any other movement, must meet the test of public judgment."

"The National Woman's Party has carried on its campaign, it claims, in the interests of suffrage, yet members of Congress, and influential men outside of Congress, will say that, if they are opposed to extending the franchise to the women of the country, it is because of the tactics of the 'pickets.'"

This interview, which was given by a woman whose work for suffrage along sane and law-abiding lines has been markedly successful, is typical of the attitude held by the rank and file of the women working for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

## ANTI-TRUST LAWS TO BE ENFORCED

Concerted Price-Fixing Not to Be Permitted in United States After the War Industries Board Ends Its Control

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Concerted price-fixing by any industry after the government ceases to exercise price control on Jan. 1 will be regarded by the Department of Justice as in restraint of free competition. The explanation is made officially in answer to queries as to what happens to wartime price-fixing when the War Industries Board ceases to function at midnight, Dec. 31.

The attitude of the Department of Justice as outlined by T. W. Gregory, attorney-general, is that the anti-trust laws, still effective, will be enforced vigorously by the department. They have been in full effect throughout the war, but the department has regarded the action of industry in maintaining prices fixed by the government as contrary to law.

Other Department of Justice officials, who heretofore have had charge of prosecutions under the anti-trust laws, declared that when the War Industries Board ceased to exercise control of prices, any act of a group of business men tending to prevent free play of competition would be examined in the light of the law. It is felt that although an immediate effect of price agreements might be temporarily to keep prices down and thereby benefit consumers, this result might soon change.

## AEROPLANES THAT FAILED IN MAIL WORK

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The Post Office Department announced on Monday that it had turned back to the War Department about 100 de Havilland aeroplanes as unsuited for cross-country flying carrying the necessary weight of mail. This action followed extensive field and service tests between New York and Chicago, and Washington and New York.

## ousting Germans FROM BUSINESS

Custodian of Alien Property Tells of Campaign to Drive Enemies Out of the United States—Germany's Commercial Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The sale to the United States Government of the Hamburg-American steamship piers on the Hudson River was a great blow to the Germans, declared A. Mitchell Palmer, United States custodian of alien property, who addressed the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Monday afternoon. He stated that enemy property valued at \$593,983,000 is now carried on his books, and he estimated that this valuation will be increased by \$300,000,000 through sales expected to be effected.

Referring to the diplomatic note of the Imperial German Government protesting that "one A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, was discriminating against German property in America to such an extent that it would be ruined and driven out of the United States forever," Mr. Palmer stated on Monday: "You see, that is exactly what I wanted to do and exactly what we ought to do—drive them out for good and all. If peace does not come before I finish my work, I shall close them all out."

In his official capacity as alien property custodian, Mr. Palmer stated that he was managing many great industrial properties, including a half dozen Boston industries, and, he added: "If my plans don't fail, they all will be sold under the hammer to 100 per cent Americans, removing the last vestige of Germany's penetration here."

This penetration, he continued, dating back 40 years, was part of Germany's plan to gain world control, and the speaker stated that the industrial machine of Germany was just as autocratic as the military. He added: "While we were encouraging individual initiative in the United States and breaking down monopoly, Germany was taking the opposite course. It was encouraging industry through financing by banks or by imperial money, so that the American individual producer was really put into competition with the German Empire itself."

"The sale of German-owned or controlled businesses in this country is one of the most important battles in the commercial war that Germany has planned. With all German interest in this country eliminated, the American business man still has a fight on his hands. I have it from German sources that Germany's plans for commercial aggression, once the treaty of peace is ratified, have been prepared with such minute detail that no market in the world has been left untouched."

Mr. Palmer said there could be no question of the legality of the policy of the Alien Property Custodian to continue to sell and liquidate enemy-owned businesses in the United States. Germany and the United States were still at war, he said, and as the Trading With the Enemy Act was in full force, the selling of enemy-owned property was fully justified.

On Dec. 27, 1918, Mr. Palmer said in giving statistics of his activities, his office had received 33,423 reports of enemy-owned property in the United States. This compared with only 11,000 reports on hand when he assumed his duties. The original reports were thus tripled, chiefly by means of 135,000 letters sent to lawyers in the United States. He stated that his office holds about \$100,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds bought with the former Kaiser's money.

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## DEVELOPMENTS IN AERIAL NAVIGATION

### British Committee Declares Dominions and India, With Their Areas, Would Form Fruitful Fields for Civil Aeronautics

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 30.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The report of the civil aerial transport committee states that a special committee considered the question of the employment of aircraft in transporting passengers, mails and parcels, and the use of privately owned aircraft by individuals for pleasure or other purposes. They submit the following conclusions: That for commercial success speed is probably the most material factor.

That for commercial success the speed needed depends very greatly on the conditions of competing methods. Between large centers connected by direct high speed railways, ground speeds of 100 miles an hour are desirable; but for linking places between which the railway service is slow or interrupted by sea crossings, lower speeds will be found commercially practicable.

That in view of certain disadvantages of high landing speed, efforts should be made to keep landing as low as possible consistently with securing a commercial rate of speed and to provide for aerodromes and landing places possessing the best possible surfaces, and that it may well be hoped that future inventions and improvements in design will enable a lower landing speed to be attained without sacrifice of flying speed.

From the commercial point of view there were obvious advantages, the report adds, in having airships of large size. The rigid type offered certain advantages over the non-rigid. It was estimated that the prime cost per pound of disposable load in the case of a rigid airship was about half that in the case of an aeroplane. The economic limit of the journey without landing was about 1000 miles in the case of an airship, as compared with 500 miles in that of an aeroplane. The airship had the advantage of a greater load capacity, but its speed under present conditions was slower, being probably not more than 60 miles an hour. Airships would be open to keener competition from rail transport than from steamships, as they would have a marked advantage over the latter as to speed. The cost of handling and housing airships would be higher than that of aeroplanes.

General goods traffic, the report states, will have to take the form of express parcels, usually of small weight. Articles such as lace, jewels, precious metals, etc., might be carried by air because of their high value, and also perishable and seasonal goods such as fruit and flowers, and also newspapers and periodicals, and articles that are needed quickly for commercial purposes. The committee believe that this rapid distribution will quicken exchange and that this will react to increase the volume of traffic, but that the total volume or weight of aerial goods is likely to be limited.

The report goes on to say that it is desirable from the commercial point of view that stages should be as long as possible. A London-Paris air service, for example, should be effected in 2½ hours, or less, as against, say, seven hours by the land or sea route. With longer continental flights such as that from London to Paris, and then on to Turin, greater savings of time should be possible as compared with existing means of communication. In the case of the Italian mail, the time saved might amount to as much as a day. The longer the flight the more important the time saved, and, consequently, the better were the prospects of an aerial mail service.

There was nothing impossible, given the proper facilities, in sending mails by air from London to Calcutta in four days, as against 16 days (minimum), or from London to Johannesburg in six days as against 19.

When the importance to business of full and rapid communication and the great cost of trans-oceanic cabling is remembered, it appears, the committee state, perfectly reasonable to anticipate that people will be willing to pay a price an ounce for letters carried by aircraft sufficient to make these long-distance air mail services commercially profitable.

In the case of services from London to large provincial towns, it might be said to require a flight of at least three hours, at an average, say, of 100 miles an hour, for the speed of an air-mail service to reveal itself and for this speed to offer a sufficiently marked saving of time over land transit. They add that it would appear necessary to charge some high fee, such as 1s. or more per letter, if there was to be any hope of an air-mail service proving remunerative.

The exigencies of the war had already led to the establishment in all parts of the country of aerodromes and landing places with an equipment fully sufficient to deal with any civil

air traffic to be expected in the earlier days of peace.

The committee contemplate the systematic organization of existing resources in the shape of aerodromes, pilots, and suitable machines, so that passenger craft, flown by skilled and reliable men, could be hired at so much per mile or day for rapid journeys. It should be possible, they add, to arrange things so that a busy man might engage a machine for a journey from London to Dublin, Paris, Stockholm, or the like by telephone from any post office or convenient public office. The development of services of this kind in their earlier stages might provide an outlet for a certain number of surplus military machines of a type adaptable to passenger carrying.

The special committee upon the question of labor expressed the opinion that there was no possibility of setting up a model type of industrial organization applicable either to the whole of the labor employed in aircraft manufacture or to separate groups of labor so employed. Mr. H. G. Wells, who was the chairman of the committee, does not sign the report, and submits a long memorandum in which he claims that the committee have failed to rise to their opportunity.

The committee point out that a fruitful field for the development of civil aeronautics is offered by the Dominions and India with their great areas. "It requires but little imagination to envisage the possibilities of aerial communication in such a country as Canada, where the journey from Halifax to Victoria is one of nearly 3000 miles, passing through such centers as Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver; or in Australia, where a journey round the coast from Brisbane to Perth, through Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide, is slightly longer; or in the Union of South Africa, where a journey from Cape Town to Johannesburg is one of 800 miles, and leads on to Bulawayo or Salisbury, and thence across Northern Rhodesia, and what was once German East Africa, to British East Africa, the Nile Valley and Cairo. It is obvious how important a bearing the improvement in inter-imperial communication is likely to have on that greatest of problems, the problem of the future relation to one another of the self-governing states of the British Empire.

The committee add that aerial services will be particularly valuable in countries where other means of communication are few and difficult. They emphasize the need for speedy action in the matter of aerial transport development, saying: "To postpone decision until after the war might well be to allow the manufacturing industry to languish for lack of orders, and thus to lose the means of carrying out any policy that might eventually be determined upon. If, therefore, the government accept our main proposition that the fullest possible development of civil aerial transport services immediately after the war is a national necessity, and that it cannot be achieved without state action, it will be necessary for them to settle at once what form that action is to take. If it is to take the form of assistance to private enterprise, it will be necessary for the government to enter into communication with the promoters of such enterprise, and to satisfy themselves as to the sufficiency of their proposals. If it is to take the form of direct state ownership of or participation in aerial transport services, it will be necessary to settle precisely what services are to be undertaken, and to prepare in advance all the measures necessary for bringing them into operation immediately on the declaration of peace. In either event, the negotiation of a convention, at any rate with our Allies, and, probably, the arrangement of agreements with the Dominion and other governments of the Empire, to regulate inter-imperial and international flying, would seem to be indispensable preliminaries to action, and should we venture to suggest, be taken in hand as soon as possible."

### SHELLAC REVOCATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has issued an order revoking the Shellac Control Order which prohibited, except under license, the purchase, sale or delivery of shellac in quantities exceeding an aggregate of 7½ hundredweight, net weight per calendar month.

## ITALY'S NOMINEES FOR CONFERENCE

### Italian Democratic Paper Demands Signor Bissolati as Peace Representative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The very different points of view which exist within the ranks of Italian interventionism are clearly brought out in an article in the *Unità*, which takes for its text the project for holding a constituent of Italian interventionism put forward by the *Popolo d'Italia*. In this article the *Unità* points out the differences between the two wings of the interventionists, the Nationalist and Conservative wing and the Democratic wing. For four years these two currents have combined together to oppose the Clerico-Giolittian neutralism of the Right and the Socialist-Giolittian neutralism of the Left. The *Unità*, as representing the democratic element, declares that they wish to see a League of Nations organized, and that their government should, in all good faith, share in every effort made by the democracies and the Allies to bring about disarmament, the cessation of the private manufacture of arms and ammunition and so on.

On the other hand, the Nationalists and Conservatives tend to perpetuate all the old discords and to raise new ones, because they only measure the successful results of a war by the size of the territorial conquests it brings about, and then the necessity follows for new wars to defend the conquests and new conquests as a recompense for the new wars. Their own gains and their whole scheme of things depends on keeping the danger of a fresh war before the public. This being so, what can real Democrats and real Nationalists have in common with one another when faced with the problem of peace? The *Unità* asks. And even if the peace problem were solved—a Wilson peace or a Sonnino peace—the *Unità* inquires, would not the same differences appear in considering the problems of reconstruction?

Could the real Democrats and the real Conservatives regard the questions of schools, public administration, a new military order of things, the rights of the proletariat or a tariff regime from the same viewpoint? The *Unità* draws the conclusion that it is the duty of each party to resume its own natural attitude toward the problems of peace and reconstruction. They are threatened now, it says, with anarchy or Bolshevism as an argument that the interventionists should preserve their solidarity and preach order and national unity to the people. It is true, the *Unità* declares, that just as Italian intervention would have been impossible but for the fact that the Democrats went ball on the necessity of the war to the youth of the working classes who trusted them, so today the problem of maintaining order cannot be solved without them because only they and not the Nationalists, enjoy that confidence, and they can make these social elements into elements of order, or, by a simple withdrawal, they can send the balance down in the direction of anarchy.

They in no way deny, the *Unità* declares, that it is their duty to act as "carabinieri" of order now, just as they have been acting as sergeants of the war for the last four years. Order is the essential condition of civilized life and of all working class and democratic progress. The *Unità* says, did not prevent Tolstoy from thinking and writing, but Lenin makes an end of Kropotkin in the name of equality. All duties, however, carry a right with them, the *Unità* insists, and it asks what right the Conservatives, who beg them to help to preserve order, recognize as theirs. For four years the danger of a German victory has served the Conservatives and Nationalists as a reason for imposing their own leadership during a war for which not they but the Democrats, in whose name the *Unità* speaks, were responsible to their consciences and to those who followed them; and the Democrats submitted because they knew there was no other way of saving the freedom of their country and that of the world and because they knew it was only a temporary sacrifice. Now, however, that Germany is beaten, it is a question of systematizing the world for at least 50 years

and the Conservatives must not think they can carry matters as before by setting up Lenin as a scarecrow in place of William II. The Democratic idea must have due place in solving the peace problem if the alliance is to continue for the preservation of order.

The *Unità* declares that the Coalition goes on in England because both sides have a common peace program, but that in Italy, on the contrary, the Conservatives want to perpetuate the interventionist Coalition with the condition that the Democrats leave their hands free to make peace according to their ideas, to put the society of nations on one side and reduce the Versailles negotiations to a mere territorial shuffle while offering the Democrats, as compensation, the honor of doing their duty and of continuing to serve the Conservatives by maintaining order as against anarchy. The *Unità* says that evidently there are some among the Italian Democrats who are prepared to accept this state of things, but that for their part they mean to make it quite clear that they do not accept it.

The *Unità* adds that it is the duty of those Democrats who know what they want to maintain uncompromisingly that Bissolati shall be among the Italian peace plenipotentiaries. The war was made by Conservatives and Democrats, and so must the peace be. If the Democrats were represented during the war by Bissolati the Conservatives were represented by Sonnino, and the Democrats intend that their man shall go to the Peace Conference. They must demand this and so must Bissolati himself, if he does not mean to betray their confidence.

### SITUATION IN BAVARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The National Tidende publishes a statement to the effect that the soldiers from the front express great bitterness at the situation in Munich. Disagreements have occurred between the Minister of the Interior, Herr Auer, and Herr Eisner, and are becoming more acute each day. At a festival in Munich in honor of the returned soldiers, Herr Eisner was hooted down by his supposed adherents. Great excitement prevailed, and Herr Eisner had fly-sheets distributed attacking the press. At the usual Sunday concert one of Herr Eisner's adherents tried to speak, but the crowd prevented him, and he was forced to fly. Red banners were pulled down, and the crowd rushed to the Home Office, crying, "Down with Eisner." The guards fired their rifles into the air, and the crowd retired, singing national songs.

### PRIORITY TO GOVERNMENT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has given notice that all uncompleted contracts for the Admiralty, War Office and Ministry of Munitions which have been placed in grades A or B, including the various grades thereof P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, under order as to priority of March 8, 1917, need no longer be given the priority attaching to them under the order, except in cases where the contractor is notified in writing, or by official notice in the press that a particular classification is still required to be given to any particular contract. Contractors must notify the ordering departments of the Admiralty, War Office or Ministry of Munitions responsible for the contracts in question, of any modification of the original date of completion resulting from the relaxation of the order as to priority.

## BANGALORE, CITY OF COLOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGALORE, India—Where is Bangalore? It may be asked, and the answer is that, if a line were drawn across the narrowing end of India horizontally from Madras, Bangalore would be found almost exactly in the middle. It stands some 3000 feet above the sea on the high tableland of the State of Mysore. The characteristic features of this tableland are an equable climate, red laterite soil, and tumbled heaps of bowlders, the debris, it would seem, of old hills such as those which now rise in rounded outline abruptly from the horizon. The masses of these Mysore hills stand out darkly purple in the flaming Bangalore sunsets, or bright blue in the glitter of midday. In the caves which abound in these natural fortresses the black Mysore bear has its abode. Deer and wild pig find shelter in the surrounding jungle, where the panther is also to be found. In the depressions, scoured by the tropic rains out of the valleys below the granite hills, are frequent small natural or artificial lakes or "tanks," the haunt of wild duck, and the source of irrigation water for many miles of paddy fields, whence in season rises the elusive snipe.

The most abiding visual impression of Bangalore is color. In few places will the traveler find such variety. Calcutta has the gorgeous display of the "Gold mohur" avenue in London Street (think of trees as big as English chestnuts a mass of flaming red) and Malta has profusion of purple bougainvillea but in Bangalore every conceivable variety of flowering tree and shrub, grows freely and in any garden may be found splendid blooms of scarlet and yellow cannaes, hibiscus hedges with their trumpet-shaped crimson flowers, and the brilliant color fantasia of croton leaves, ranging from somber undertone of deep chocolate and dark dull green through varying shades of purple madders and emerald to high notes of blood red, vivid orange, and lemon yellow.

The color of the prevailing foliage in Bangalore is green, stark staring green, not yellowish green like an English spring, or quiet and unobtrusive green like that of English summer trees, or blue green like the eucalyptus woods of the Nilgiris, or gray green like the olives of Italy, but unmistakable barbaric jade green. As the public buildings and churches in Bangalore are mostly brick red and ordinary bungalows are white with bright red tiled roofs; the green loses nothing by contrast.

Fruit and vegetables of all kinds are displayed at the half-yearly flower shows; of the former especially papayas, plantains, custard apples, oranges and pomelos, the last like giant oranges with pink, rather acid pulp, which makes an excellent ingredient in a mixed salad. All ordinary English vegetables can be raised freely in Bangalore and are available throughout the year, a very different state of things from the hot weather scarcity of the plains.

In Bangalore, gardens or compounds (to use the underived and mysterious word everywhere employed in India) are spacious and secluded. One there is where a golf course is laid out, comprising a distance between holes of 170 yards, and only once has a particularly long drive landed in the neighboring churchyard. These extensive surroundings mean long distances, and the problem of locomotion is a serious

one now that "Tommy" and his officers come from "Mesopotamia" with lots of money in their pockets and permanent commander all the various species of "gharri" extant.

From all quarters in Bangalore can now be seen the completed white granite tower of the central library buildings of the Indian Institute of Science some four miles out of Bangalore, in a high-lying district known as Hebbal. The institute was founded by Tata of Bombay, as a center of scientific and especially of technical research for India. The present war conditions and the necessity for working up the abundant raw materials of India in the country of their origin, have given the institute its opportunity, and many researches of technical importance have been carried out and students trained to take their places in the coming industrial development of their country. It may well be that the work of the institute is only just begun.

Scientific work also flourishes under the direction of the Mysore Government at the Central College and in the Departments of Agriculture and Geology. Archaeology and folklore are discussed at the famous Mythic Society. For the studious, therefore, there are many kindred spirits to be found. Concerts and entertainments mainly for the benefit of the English troops quartered in Bangalore or on furlough from "Mesopotamia" are maintained in unflagging supply.

Apart from the occasional little breezes and gossip incidental to human nature in a state of activity, good fellowship and kindness prevail, and altogether Bangalore may be described as a well-nigh ideal place to live in. Seldom does a day pass without sunshine; the rain, when it comes, tumbles down from the skies and finishes its work quickly with the minimum of discomfort. The very rain clouds are beautiful in their piled masses, and in fine dry weather the insistent monotonous blue of the normal Indian sky is usually broken by sunlit white clouds, and the nights are still and cool under the stars and the undimmed glory of the Indian moon.

### GERMAN MINES IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a message dated from France on Dec. 9, Mr. C. Bean, official correspondent with the Australian forces in France, gives the following account of difficulties that have still to be overcome in restoring railway lines and so on: The movement of troops, in view of the fact that so many portions of the railway lines have been blown up by German mines, has caused real difficulty

in getting supplies to the troops in certain areas; but this difficulty is disappearing with the reconstruction of the lines. One British tunneling company had an officer and seven men killed by the blowing up of mines which they were digging up after the Germans had left. The Germans who, under the armistice, should have dispatched pioneers to do this work, did not send any, and finally told the British authorities to employ German prisoners on it. The delayed German mines consist usually of an ordinary 5.9 shell with a fuse, in which the striker is delayed by a wire. The fuse is exactly like other German fuses to look at, but is so constructed that before setting it the officer is able to pour in acid of a certain strength which, after a period, eats through the wire and releases the spring. These mines have been buried on railways or crossroads, and often at the bottom of a crater, where one mine had already exploded, the object in the latter case being to prevent our engineers noticing the upturned earth. In one instance, a mine crater was filled up and the line relayed, and the mine beneath exploded six weeks later. It was some time before all these dodges were understood. This trouble is now a thing of the past.

### PLANS FOR LYONS FAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The international fair at Lyons, which is to be held in March, was considered at a meeting, held at Princes Rooms, of representatives of leading British manufacturing firms, organized by the Association of Great Britain and France to encourage British manufacturers to exhibit at the fair. Admiral Sir Charles Dundas, secretary of the Association of Great Britain and France, said that the two nations which showed themselves before the war most energetic in trade were the Germans and the Japanese, both of whom owed their success chiefly to unity and government support. Commercial unity in Great Britain would mean that they could easily demand and get government support. The Lyons fair, which provided a great opportunity to manufacturers to extend their foreign trade, would take place at about the same time that peace should be declared. M. A. Victor, Deputy Mayor of Lyons, said that the Lyons fair would be, perhaps, forever closed to German firms. The coming fair would be a record in every way. Exhibits by British manufacturers would be admitted without payment of duty, so long as they were afterward returned to Great Britain.

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SHIPPING CONTROL  
IN UNITED KINGDOM

Government Control Not Contemplated—Lord Inchcape Says It Would Cause Collapse of Britain's Foreign Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Lord Inchcape, addressing the P. & O. shareholders, said that as their ships were returned to them they would as speedily as possible resume their position in the Eastern, Far Eastern and the Australian trades. With so many ships sent to the bottom, he said, it would, however, take some time before they were able to offer to the traveling public the convenience, comfort and regularity to which they had been accustomed before the war.

The government had announced that they did not contemplate the nationalization of shipping. The whole thing, if attempted, he declared, would have proved an egregious failure, and would have been abandoned in a very short time, though in all likelihood too late to admit of the supremacy of British shipping ever being recovered. Unless British shipping regained its old ascendancy, it would not be shipping alone that would suffer; it would be the entire body of British trade. Shipping was the most vital of all "key industries," and unless it continued to outstrip its rivals in the future as it had in the past, both in prosperity and in adaptability, the whole edifice of Britain's foreign commerce must collapse.

Reflections, Lord Inchcape continued, were sometimes cast upon the commercial community for their want of enterprise. It was said that they did not move with the times, and that they carried on with antiquated methods and machinery. The P. & O. and the companies associated with it had put into new ships during the last 25 years something approaching £50,000,000. While that was their position, it was, he said, in a relative degree the same with almost every shipping company in the country, and he did not think that the shipping industry could be accused of lack of enterprise or of adopting a niggardly and shortsighted policy.

Their industry has been built up by the shipowners adopting a prudent financial policy of distributing moderate dividends, making ample provision for depreciation, and investing this, together with any undivided profits, in new and up-to-date ships. With the experience they had gained, no doubt this policy would be maintained, and while they would have grave difficulties to contend with in the future, provided they were left unhampered, he had no fear but that they would be able to recover and hold their old premier position in the world. "We ask for no help from the government," Lord Inchcape declared; "all that we ask for is freedom from unnecessary interference and from repeated changes in rules and regulations framed at the other end of the town."

"If we are left alone by government departments," he continued, "we are perfectly capable of reconstructing ourselves. A little give and take and

consideration will be necessary for a time, but we shall all shake down. If there is not employment for our population in these islands, there are vast opportunities in our dominions beyond the seas.

"In the coming decade we are more likely to see three jobs for one man than three men for one job. There are croakers who quail before the problem that confronts us after the victory we have gained. They see nothing ahead but internal strife and impoverishment, and they point to the difficulties of the decade that followed the close of the Napoleonic wars. I am sanguine enough to believe that we shall enter the first crucial period of peace in as favorable a position as most of our rivals. We may for a time have high prices, but they will be world prices, and the energy, the industry, and the law-abiding character of our people will see us through war. There are certain disturbing elements in this country. We have some men in our midst who are saturated, whether they know it or not, with the Bolshevist or other. Happily their numbers are few, and the common sense of the people of these islands is not likely to be influenced to any extent by their proceedings."

"If it had been decreed that government officials were to be allowed to control shipping, while Allies, neutrals and enemies were free, there obviously would have been only one course open to the P. & O. company. We would have built no more ships. We would have disposed of the 2,000,000 tonnage which we and our associated companies possess, in the best market available, we would have divided our assets among our shareholders, and retired from business. I don't think we would have had any difficulty in selling our ships; the shipping communities of the Allies, neutrals and others would have been only too glad to buy them."

Lord Inchcape pointed out that while settlements which seemed more or less fair at the time, but in no case favorable to the company, had been arrived at for ships sunk by the enemy, they had suffered severely in the case of ships destroyed in the early part of the war before values increased to the present-day figures. The total amount recovered by the company for vessels destroyed, he stated, would be far short of the cost of replacement unless prices fell very materially. As things stood at present, when earning power was considered, they were certainly two to three millions to the bad, if the value of the ships lost was compared with the amount they had recovered. Meantime they must go on replenishing their fleet even at the present high prices. Within the last few days they had arranged for the construction of two large mail and passenger ships with Messrs. Harland & Wolff, and for three steamers for the branch line with Messrs. Caird, while provisional arrangements to secure berths had been made with other builders, and orders would be placed as soon as they were in a position to proceed with mercantile work.

**SASKATCHEWAN REVENUES**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
REGINA, Saskatchewan—Provision is made to considerably increase the general revenue of the Province by a bill which has received its first reading in the Legislature. Banks, insurance companies, trust and express companies are principally affected.

FRENCH ACADEMY  
HOLDS SITTING

M. Lamy Declares That France, Having Won Her Victory, Must Preserve Her Old Place

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

PARIS, France—It happened that the annual public sitting of the Académie Française clashed with other great events of a more public kind in Paris such as stir the people continually in these days, and what would ordinarily have been a great affair and would have attracted a large attendance of distinguished people passed off more quietly than any such annual meeting for a long time past. That does not diminish the interest of the proceedings, or disperse the points of criticism arising from them. Even as it was, there was a considerable gathering under the cupola of those who are faithful to art and vertu, to witness what is, in effect, so they say, the crowning of literature and art by the Academy with all the usual rites and the best eloquence that can be provided. M. Denys Cochin presided, and while he devoted himself to the reading of his report on the prizes awarded during the year for "vertu," the permanent secretary, M. Etienne Lamy, devoted himself to the literary competitions and their outcome.

M. Lamy gave a very interesting address, treating his subject broadly and affording his audience touches of research, of thought, or of opinion from his keen and well-stored intellect. The literary works of which he came to speak might not be considerable in themselves, despite the awards given them, but they had the merit of reminding M. Lamy of something else, and this he told to his listeners. For example, when he came to give a word of praise to M. de Nolhac for his excellent work on Versailles, he continued the history of Versailles up to the time of the proclamation of the German Empire in the Galerie des Glaces; and, in the same way, when he mentioned M. Emile Male, historian of French religious art in the Middle Ages, he was led to speak of Laon, Amiens, and Rheims, of ruins that can never be restored, and which will exist to the eternal shame of the empire that has now fallen. When he came to speak of the award of the Academy's Grand Prix Littéraire to Mme. Gerard d'Houville, he justified it in a nice eulogy in which he said that this lady was a novelist and her works were sufficiently numerous to show that she did not suffer from any poverty of imagination, neither did one find any indication of that other poverty of talent which led to overproduction. From the very beginning

Mme. Gerard d'Houville had the rarest of gifts, that of writing without any apparent effort. There was no fanciness about her writing, and those who did not consider it closely had wrongly said there was no style. Her writing had the originality of fantasy, and an abundance of similes, sometimes touching, oftener humorous, almost always unexpected. Thus, and with more happy sentences, did M. Etienne Lamy give praise to the work of the distinguished lady who had gained the chief prize of the year. He closed with a reference to the war and some of its effects, saying that France, having won her victory, must preserve her old place in the world, and art must work for it. That which those who had made the greatest sacrifice most loved must be continued. To the philosophers, to the poets, to the novelists, to all those who thought, those who had suffered for a long time to come to be incomparable models. The pen would be worthy of the sword.

In the course of his address M. Lamy made reference to only three of the writers who had been awarded prizes during the year. There was an excellent reason for his not attempting to do more, and it was that if he had thought of making even the slightest mention of all the others, more than one day, perhaps a week of afternoons, would have been needed for the purpose, for it is a remarkable fact that the Academy has, this year, awarded 119 prizes, and has in addition made special mention of three other works. This extraordinary liberality in prize-giving is not unnatural, the subject of much severe criticism, and it is urged that unless a stop is put to it, and the awards of the so-called "immortals" cease to be cheapened like this, the Academy will lose much of its prestige.

Not only has the Academy as the result of gifts and bequests far too

many prizes to award, but it shows a disposition to increase the number by splitting them up into portions. Thus for example, the Prix Montyon of 23,500 francs is split up into fragments, one large prize of 1500 francs being given, and forty-four of twenty-five louis each. Then the Juteau Duvignaux prize of 3000 francs is divided into five parts, and the Fabien prize of 4800 francs into nine, of which one consists of only 300 francs. It is suggested that if this kind of thing goes on the time will soon come when the Academy will be awarding prizes of a louis or a franc to unknown authors for quite unworthy works. As it is, it is quite impossible that a hundred and twenty-two new works should have been recently produced which are worthy of reward or mention, and as a matter of fact, three-quarters of those which have come in for recognition by the Academy are quite unknown even to people who make it their business to be au courant in the affairs of literature, and it is declared that most of the remainder are simple mediocrities. M. Etienne Lamy's silence upon the remaining works is therefore readily understood, but it is argued that on such occasions as this the Academy should at least be prepared to defend its own awards, and it is pointed out as singular that not even the smallest quotation is made from the work that has been awarded the Prix d'Eloquence on a given subject, which this time was one of such actuality as "L'Armée."

After M. Etienne Lamy there followed the report by M. Denys Cochin on the award of the prizes "de vertu" and the long list that now comes largely under the head of "dévotion," representing special acts of patriotic devotion in the relief of suffering and so forth. The address of M. Cochin was delicately phrased and very effective. Virtue, he said, was always the same, though it breathed the air of the plains or of the moun-

tains, and whatever the locality of its origin. It was not the privilege of a race nor the exclusive product of a temperament or a culture. For those who came after them it was an example to follow if they desired to follow it, but it was not transmitted to them in the way of heritage. It was the common quality of the human kind, the triumph of a will that was intelligent and free.

## NO LOWERING OF WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Speaking at the London Day Training College recently, Lord Leverhulme said that any attempt to reduce wages with the idea of bringing back the cost of living to the pre-war basis was a fallacy. "Wages all over the world," he continued, "have advanced, and we could not, if we would, restore them. Nor is it necessary. If we disabuse our minds of any fear of over-production we can not only increase wages but reduce the hours of labor." It would be a fallacy to talk of the reduction of the hours of labor he maintained, if it meant that the cost of the product was advanced in proportion to the reduction of the cost of labor. The war debt could only be paid by enormously increased production followed by higher wages.

## BUSINESS ASSESSMENT TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
KINGSTON, Ontario—The municipal assessment commissioners, in conference, agreed that there should be an increase of the business assessment tax. Another matter on which they agreed relates to the assessment of church lands, the amount of property in Ontario exempt from taxation being enormous, and the Legislature, during late years, has been restricting the exemptions.

BAND WITHHELD AT  
IRISH CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau  
AUCKLAND, N. Z.—When the officer commanding the Auckland Military District found that the words, "God Save the King," had been deleted from the band program for the Irish concert in the Town Hall and that at the end of the program the words, "God Save Ireland," had been added, he refused to allow the Third Auckland Mounted Rifles Band to play at the concert, which was given under the auspices of St. Benedict's Club and attended by Dr. H. W. Cleary, Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland. When the application for the services of the band was received from the secretary of St. Benedict's concert committee it was believed that the concert was in aid of patriotic or charitable purposes, and Colonel Wynyard, commanding the regiment, gave permission, a fee of £5.5s. being fixed.

The band program was forwarded with the words thereon, in accordance with military band custom, "God Save the King." When the authorities saw that these words had been omitted from the advertised program, they investigated and found that the words had also been omitted from the souvenir program and that at the end of the words "God Save Ireland" had been printed; the program included a portrait of Robert Emmett and a portion of his "speech from the dock." The band was then ordered not to attend the concert and a letter was sent to the concert committee stating: "Had we known that the concert program was to be printed in such a way as to introduce an atmosphere of politics into the proceedings, we would not, in view of King's Regulations, have accepted the engagement."

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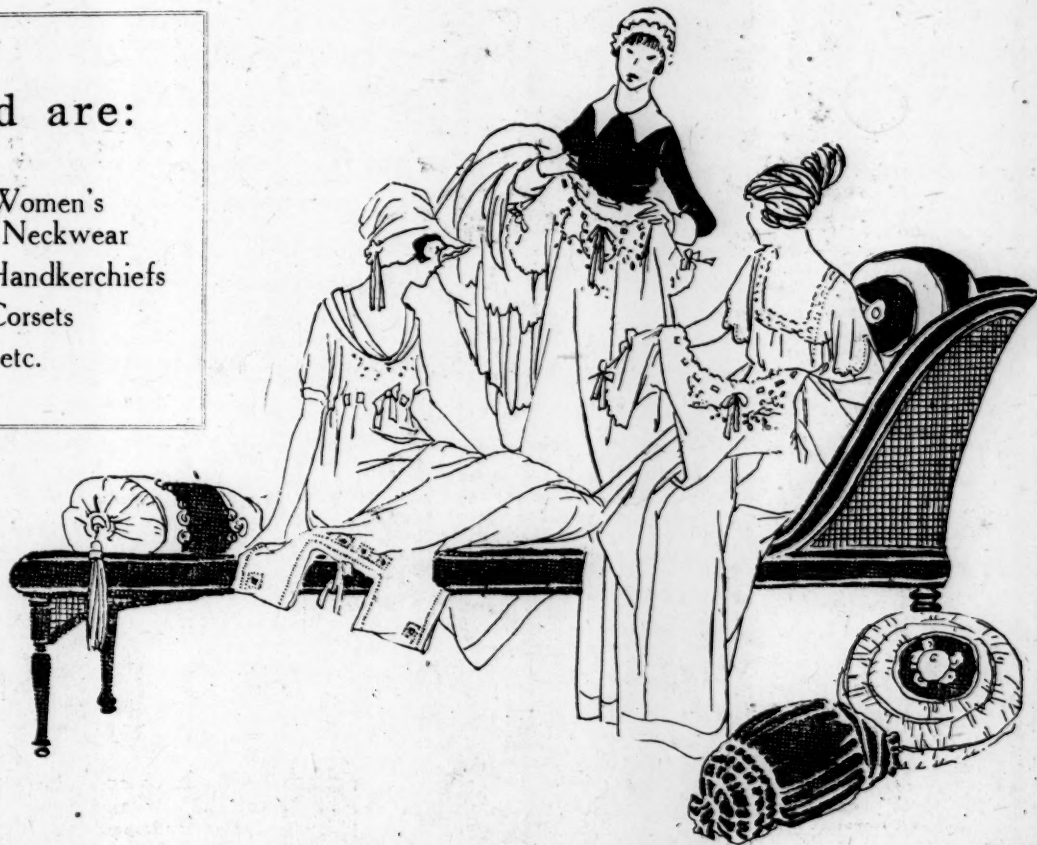
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## BOARD OF HEALTH RIGHT CHALLENGED

Situation Arises When Attempt Is Made to Impose on San Francisco Ordinance Compelling Wearing of Gauze Masks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The recent so-called influenza epidemic and the efforts of the San Francisco health officials to force the public to take certain alleged precautionary measures against the disease, has furnished occasion for some illuminating public discussion of various fundamentals of board-of-health procedure, including the theory upon which health officials assume plenary powers, and the question as to how the health department may perform its function as the guardian of the public health without invading private rights and overturning the democratic theory of government.

While these fundamental phases of the question were not always uppermost in the extended public discussion of the matter that took place in the audience chamber of the Board of Supervisors, the lines of argument advanced, and the general effort of a large number of people honestly to reach some basis of common understanding upon which a problem of the most vital importance to the public and the individual may be worked out, have undoubtedly done much to clarify the whole situation and make the final adjustment much easier.

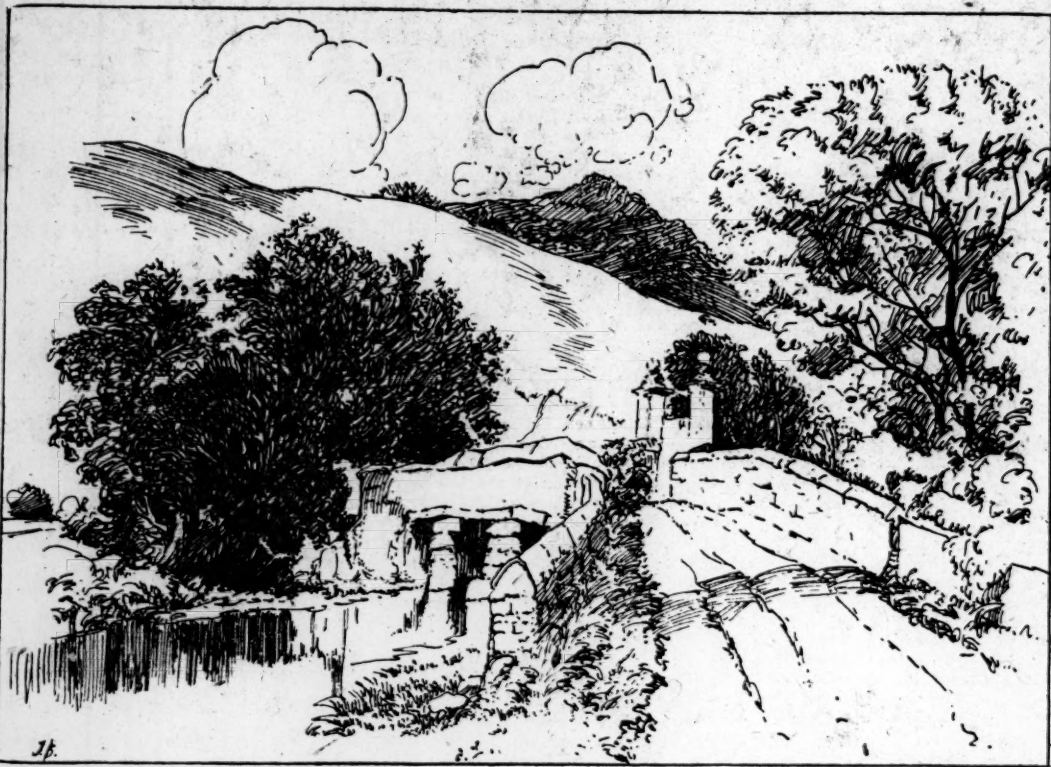
At the recent meeting of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, at which the Board of Health announced that it did not request but demanded that the supervisors, the legislative body of the city, enact an ordinance compelling all persons to wear gauze masks over the mouth and nose as an alleged preventive of the influenza, threatening that if the supervisors did not do this, it would use its quarantine power to stop public assemblage and close places of business, the right of the Board of Health to act in this drastic manner was definitely challenged on the ground that it could not be shown that the masks were a real preventive of the disease. It was stated that the Board of Health was proceeding only on its belief that the masks were effective and that medical and other authorities were divided on the question of their efficacy. It was asserted that the enactment of a mere theory of the Board of Health into law was dangerous practice and subversive of the law and institutions of the United States.

Of course, the Board of Health claimed that it had proven the efficacy of the masks and asserted that in a previous experience the disease had quickly subsided when mask-wearing was enforced. The objection was made to this argument that the subsidence of the disease referred to did not necessarily prove anything, and that the cessation of the epidemic might easily have been merely coincidental with mask-wearing rather than a result of it.

This, then, was, in brief, the issue that was placed before the board of supervisors—should a doubtful theory of the Board of Health be enacted into law, even in time of so-called epidemic. While this statement of the question is not by any means the whole of the problem of what constitutes legitimate public health authority, it is sufficiently broad to make its answer by the Board of Supervisors and other authorities of considerable significance wherever the problem of public health procedure is in the process of solution. And in this connection it is interesting to note that the Board of Supervisors refused to grant the demand of the Board of Health notwithstanding the fact that the health authorities were supported in their demand by a large number of organizations and by the tacit support of the business interests, and notwithstanding the fact that the board is made up of members who might naturally be disposed to believe in the efficacy of any line of action that the health authorities might lay down.

Consequently in view of the fact that similar action had been taken by other municipal bodies on the Pacific Coast where a like issue was involved, it is a fair assumption that if this course of action is maintained a considerable advance will have been made in determining what are the boundaries of the authority invested in those bodies charged with the maintenance of the public health.

There were, however, other phases of the attempt to enact and enforce a mask ordinance that have fundamental bearing upon the question as to what constitutes legitimate board-of-health authority. It was stated at the public hearing before the Board of Supervisors by Dr. William C. Hassler, the San Francisco health officer, that while the Christian Scientists might be able to protect themselves in their own way at a time of epidemic, it was incumbent upon the Board of Health to look out for the safety of those who might not be able to protect themselves. And in this connection Supervisor John D. Hynes advanced an argument that, in the opinion of many, pointed out a method whereby the Board of Health may give to those desiring it all the alleged protection that it is incumbent upon it to give them, and at the same time not infringe upon the rights of those who do not want the kind of protection offered. The idea set forth by Mr. Hynes was to the effect that the Board of Health should publish the fact that in its opinion the wearing of masks will act as a preventive of influenza, leaving it optional with the people to wear them or not as they may desire. He pointed out that in this way those who believe in the efficacy of the masks will wear them, and by doing so at the same time protect themselves from infection



Slaughter Bridge

## A LITTLE BRIDGE OF FATEFUL BATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In that country of mist and tradition which fringes the Atlantic and stretches across the Cornish moors, a few names hold veiled within themselves the dream and wonder of the past. Tintagil of the Arthurian legend, a gray, almost vanished ruin on the sheer cliff; and in a fold of the moor, lying hidden and silent Dozmare Pool. Inland from Tintagil is Slaughter Bridge, where King Arthur fought that desperate encounter with Sir Mordred and sent Sir Bedivere with Excalibur to "vonder silent water." The drama and lore of Arthur fill the land; in the rough of the wind Merlyn and the black hooded queens are heard, the blade of Arthur's good sword gleams in the waters, and down "A Cornish lane where Autumn's hand is seen" is the little, old, low-arched bridge of long enduring and fateful battle.

The passing of Arthur into the mystic vale of Avilion is the culminating legend of Malory's "Morte." The book tells many others, grand, pathetic, terrible, fantastic, a magic world; and withal the breath of the sea, the scent of spring flowers by the wayside, and the ancient stones and crosses of old Cornwall. There is the great ride of Morgan le Fay with the scabbard of Excalibur, "heavy of gold and precious stones," and Arthur's pursuit "until they came by a cross and found a cowering and asked the poor man if there came any lady riding that way."

In the whole of the "Morte" there is nothing to surpass the flight of the Lady Anglides after the tragedy at Tintagil. Warned of her danger by La Beale Isoud, "she took her horse and her child and rode her way with such poor men as durst ride with her." And "she rode both night and day by adventure out of Cornwall, and little and in places she rested. But ever she drew southward to the seaside till by fortune she came to a castle that is called Magouins, and now it is called Arundel in Southsex." Tintagil saw the feast which King Mark gave after the great

defeat of Sir Elias. In the midst of the revelry came Eliot, the harper, and in that assembly, hushed to hear the curious bard, to the lap of the waves on the stone walls, Eliot sang of King Mark and of treason the most villainous that ever man heard.

Over Bodmin Moor, swathing the Tors, spreads the gray mist, perplexing travelers on the narrow white roads, and sending the moor folk to their firesides. In the storms of winter the voice of Tregagle is heard, howling in fury, as he bales with a single limpet shell the bottomless pool of Dozmare. For the folk of the moor care more for such an old wife's tale than for King Arthur and his knightly company. Like Sir Bedivere, they close their eyes, and see naught but "the waters wap and the waters wan."

## MERCHANT MARINE CALLS FOR 2000 MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Immediate need for 2000 young men to be trained for service in the United States Merchant Marine has just been announced by the Shipping Board. Because of the rapid delivery on cargo vessels, which are now to be manned exclusively by merchant crews, the Board said there was an unusual demand for men which must be met within a few weeks. Of the 2000 men now wanted 1500 are to take the places of apprentices just sent to sea from ships of the Board's Atlantic training squadron base at Boston and 500 for its Pacific training ship at San Francisco.

## FINED LIQUOR MEN APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—Fines of \$25 each and sentences of 30 days in jail were meted out to three merchants of this city who came before the local police court on a charge of violating the Webb-Kenyon Act by bringing 12 cases of intoxicants into the State. Appeals were taken from the court's judgment, and the men were held for the coming term of the federal grand jury. They were transporting the liquor into the State by means of a motor car.

## INFLUENCE SEEN OF FEAR ON DISEASE

Excerpts Quoted From Various Newspapers Show That Effect of Emotion on Physical Well-being Is Becoming Recognized

The following excerpts show that it is becoming more or less generally recognized that there is an intimate connection between fear and disease:

**Lawrenceburg (Indiana) Press**  
"Job well understood the subtle action of the human mind when he said: 'The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of is come unto me.' In marked contrast to this is the calm assurance of David as given in the 23d Psalm, 'I will fear no evil, for thou art with me,' and the further assurance of John, 'Perfect love casteth out fear.' Throughout the four gospels over and over again is found the comforting words of the Master, 'Fear not.' Is not the time at hand for people who call themselves believers to demonstrate the truth of these declarations?"

## Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) Inquirer

"Panic is the worst thing that can happen to an individual or a community. Panic is exaggerated fear and is the most deadly word in any language. The fear of influenza is creating a panic, an unreasonable panic, that will be promoted, we suspect, by the drastic commands of the authorities. Let a person become excited over the daily reports of new cases; let him brood over them; let him shake his head in dismay and with every little ache or pain that may be harmless in itself give himself over to dismal imaginings, and he is providing a fertile field for attack. His mind fears it, becomes receptive to it, invites it."

## Dallas (Texas) Morning News

"The idea that disease is God-made has not yet been altogether exorcised from the human mind; an idea which, despite its paganism and impious implication, has been propagated for centuries by the Christian churches. Most of the ministers have left off this teaching, of course; but there are still pulpits from which the idea that God punishes sinners by infecting them with tuberculosis, cancer, typhoid and other diseases, having one root for the infraction of every item of the Decalogue, is propagated. Any campaign of popular education must begin with the work of eradicating that idea from the human mind if it is to have any measurable success. It might be said, without much exaggeration, that this idea is the one disease of which all others are but species. Once the last vestige of it is removed from the human mind, and the truth that disease is man-made is substituted, we shall have laid a foundation upon which a towering structure of achievement can be reared."

## New York Times

"The fact as stated by Surgeon-General Ireland that more than 2000 American soldiers in France suffering from shell-shock were cured by news of the signing of the armistice is an interesting contribution to the pathology of nervous disease.

"These war-hospital patients were

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not suffering from an imaginary ailment; the physical manifestations of their affliction were apparent, amounting in some cases to bodily disfigurement. Yet their cure seems to have been entirely due to the influence of the imagination, being instantly effected by their realization that they would not again be subjected to the same experience.

"This evidence of the mind's power over the body will afford great satisfaction to believers in the efficacy of mental or spiritual methods of healing. What have the materialists to say about it? Psychiatrists will allege the capacity of their art to cure disease of this nature, and according to a statement from the Surgeon-General's office 'improved methods of combating the affliction' in army hospitals have materially reduced it.

"Yet the fact remains of nature's dramatic and immediate cure by the simple means of removing apprehension. Medical practice has still some way to go before equalling this demonstration of the great possibilities in mental healing."

## Richmond (Virginia) Virginian

Again the city is menaced by something more deadly than influenza; something that brings misery into the lives of the people disturbs business, distracts attention from the very real calls of duty which every day brings to every individual, palsies numberless valuable social and civic enterprises, brings gloom and depression to the entire municipality.

This menace is the worst of all evils—fear. And it is needless, worse than useless. The recrudescence of the influenza epidemic, though in mild form, brought a new attempt to force the officials of the city into a course of action which our experience in October proved to be futile. A small group of physicians, who had bitterly insisted that the ban on all sorts of public gatherings be maintained long after the uselessness of that policy had been demonstrated, got together Friday night and asserted that the ban ought to be declared once more.

While we have the highest respect for the professional skill and ability of each of these men and for their intentions, and probably would accept without question the clearly expressed opinion of any one of them regarding the treatment of any single patient, we have no regard at all for their views in respect to the public interest, which they would so ruthlessly override. A city of many thousands, with its multifarious activities, its large numbers of immune individuals, its incessant material, educational and spiritual needs, cannot be handled arbitrarily without evoking worse things than the evil designed to be cured. This is a fact which the professional gentlemen, with a necessarily restricted outlook, have apparently never even tried to understand.

To close the schools would be foolish from every standpoint. The pupils

are better protected in the clean, well-ventilated and properly warmed classrooms than they would be if turned out. If the schools are closed the children will either be compelled to stay closely shut up in their homes, which of itself is bad for the little folks, or they would be turned loose on the streets for approximately such time as they would normally be in school, exposed fully to the very danger from which the worthy doctors claim to wish to protect them. To close well-kept places of recreation would serve to deprive the people of sane and wholesome enjoyment, which are as necessary to health as food itself. And to close the churches again, especially at this season, would be a most serious offense against the moral and spiritual well-being of the city.

## AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

RICHMOND, Virginia—Henry B. Gardner, professor of economics at Brown University was elected president of the American Economic Association to succeed Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, at the closing sessions of the annual convention of the association here. Other officers elected were George E. Roberts, of New York, Susan McKimbury, of Bryn Mawr, and H. R. Hatfield, of the University of California, vice-presidents and Allyn A. Young, secretary-treasurer. Lexington, Kentucky, will probably be the scene of the convention next year although the executive committee, representing six associations which have just concluded a two-day session here, will not act on this question until later. Officers of the American Sociological Society were elected as follows: Frank W. Blackmar, of the University of Kansas, president; J. Q. Delley and E. C. Hayes, first and second vice-presidents, respectively and Scott E. W. Bedford, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer. The final sessions of the economic association were devoted to the discussion of the economic basis of permanent peace. A. C. Miller, of the Federal Reserve Board, speaking before a section on monetary standards, declared that among the greatest benefits coming to the United States as a result of the war was that the nation had been placed in a position to revise the world's banking practices.

## LIQUOR HIDDEN IN RAISINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine—The authorities here have disclosed a new method of bringing intoxicating liquors into the State in violation of the prohibition law, deputy sheriffs having seized 15 boxes of whiskey branded "Choice Muscatel Raisins." The liquor was in pint bottles, over which, and beneath, were thin layers of raisins.

## GEUTING'S Stock-Reducing SALE

On Thursday Morning, January 2nd, we begin our Semi-Annual Stock-Reducing Sale of Winter Footwear for Women, Men and Children—all of Geuting's well-known high standard, marked at substantial savings.

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First of the  
Month Sale

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## AMUSEMENTS

## Dramatic Readings

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

WINTER SPORTS  
FOR WISCONSIN

**Badgers Expect Many of Their Leading Athletes to Return to College With the Opening of the New Year**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wisconsin—With basketball prospects at the University of Wisconsin uncertain until the opening of the second quarter, when Coach G. S. Lowman will be in a position to determine whether the material he can muster from returning army and navy men will build a team to again take a leading part among conference fives, the outlook in other winter sports is followed with interest. The Badgers on the track, in swimming, in wrestling, and in gymnastics will begin preparation for scheduled meets, with a nucleus of experienced men who have in former years won their "W" and with a large amount of good although new material.

In basketball, every man on last year's squad is out of college in some branch of the service. This condition does not prevail to such an extent in other sports where a number of varsity men have been enlisted in the S. A. C. or are so situated that they will be able to return to the university in time to engage in conference athletics. The call for track men, swimmers, wrestlers, and gymnasts will go out with the opening of the second quarter Thursday. At that time, the indoor track which has been used as a mess hall for S. A. C. men, will be in condition, and the tank will be filled again for the first time since December, 1917.

The coaching staff at Wisconsin has remained practically intact during the war, while the ranks of its athletes have been almost entirely depleted. Lieut. T. E. Jones, athletic director of the university and varsity track coach has his staff ready to begin work with the arrival of the athletes. Lieutenant Jones will have charge of the training of indoor track men. Coach G. E. Linden, swimming coach for four years at Iowa State College, will train the swimmers, and Fred Schlottter, Wisconsin's best swimmer, will be in charge of the divers. H. H. Hindman, for three years varsity swimming coach, is now in the navy as an athletic director at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, as is J. C. Steinhauer former varsity hockey and gymnastic coach. It is not known whether they will be released to return to the university during the next quarter or whether they will be kept in the navy.

Coach Jones and student fans are looking forward with confident expectation that the track team will be able to take a leading place in the Conference. A strong line-up of "W" men and of excellent material is expected back at the opening of college, from which a team of the pre-war kind can be built to compete against Notre Dame in a dual meet, March 8, in the Relay Carnival at the University of Wisconsin, March 15, and in the Conference meet, March 22.

The following "W" men are expected back, eligible to enter athletics: William Mackay, 19, sprinter; A. L. Andrews, 19, hurdler and broad jumper; G. W. Crump, 19, distance in the army but expecting his discharge; H. A. Gill, 20, high jump, discharged from the army; C. L. Nash, 20, distance, discharged from the army; A. R. Burr, 20, distance, on inactive duty in the navy, and B. W. Elsom, 19, captain of the cross-country team during the past season.

Besides these "W" men, H. C. Dennis, 20, last year ineligible for Conference athletics but back with the army in the university, is expected back from the army; B. E. Meyers, 20, distance "awa," is back. Men in France who may possibly return, but whose engagement in athletics is not expected before spring are: P. G. Carter, 20 and J. D. Peterson, 19, both sprinters.

In swimming Coach G. E. Linden expects a team as good as those preceding the war. Previous to the Conference meet at Northwestern University, March 21, meets with the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A., the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and a dual meet with either Northwestern or University of Chicago is planned. Last year the university had no swimming team, due to the war. To conserve fuel during the winter the gymnasium was closed down. The swimming tank has been repaired and will be open with the beginning of the second quarter, when candidates for the varsity squad will make their first appearance.

The lapse of a year of practice when no new men could be lined up as eligible material, has handicapped Coach Linden in determining whether or not his team will be well balanced. With the return of four old men and with the prospects of several new swimmers of ability he hopes to develop a strong group of tank performers.

William Stemmler, 20, a "W" man in swimming, is back in school from the navy. At the Great Lakes he was a member of the swimming team that took first place in the national contest of naval stations. Stemmler will probably be the strongest man on the team. He swims the breast and back strokes.

C. E. Bach, 20, a member of the freshman team of two years ago, is a diver of exceptional ability and is also a strong swimmer. He is back in college from the navy. P. D. Holmes, 19, a member of the last varsity swimming team, is expected back from the army in time to compete in the Conference meet. W. F. Breidster, 21, is a swimmer of ability although he has never been on a university team.

While as yet Coach Fred Schlottter has no line on material available for a

gymnastic or a wrestling team, he has scheduled a dual meet with Iowa State College in wrestling to be held Feb. 22. As soon as college opens he will start training new candidates and is hopeful of developing some strong performers.

Athletic Director Jones is anxious to have the university take a keener interest in sports, and is planning to have the opportunities offered by special training opened to all men. By building up intramural sports he hopes to find men who are of varsity caliber and at the same time to help individually the men in the university. He is planning a series of contests and games to continue throughout the year and to be open to all men of the university.

PROFESSIONALS  
PLAY FINE GOLF

**P. J. Doyle and Teddy Galligan Defeat John Crossan and Peter O'Hara in a Best-Ball Match**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—P. J. Doyle of the Deal Golf Club, Teddy Galligan of the Marine and Field Club, John Crossan of the Wheatley Hills Golf Club and Peter O'Hara of the Haworth Club met in a four-ball, best-ball golf match over the links of the Marine and Field Club at Brooklyn, Sunday, and Doyle and Galligan won by 2 and 1 with a splendid card of 64 as against 67 for their opponents.

The game was played under rather adverse conditions, and that the four professionals should turn in as good cards as they did speaks well for the quality of their game. Doyle was in especially good form as he had an individual card of 68, five strokes better than Galligan and O'Hara and two strokes better than Crossan. Doyle was out in 36 and home in 32.

The Deal professional put his team in the lead at the very first hole, which he won in a par 4. The next eight holes were halved so that the two teams started home with Doyle and Galligan holding a one-hole lead. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth holes were halved, brilliant putting by Doyle allowing his team to break even on the twelfth. The match was evened at the thirteenth when Crossan drove to within a few feet of the green and holed out in 3.

Doyle put his team in the lead again at the next hole, which he made in a brilliant 2, while the other players were making it in par 3. The next hole was halved in 5s, and then Galligan made his team 2 up by winning the sixteenth in 3, which is one stroke under par. The next hole was halved in 3s, and when the eighteenth was played out, Doyle and Galligan won it in 3 to 4. The best-ball and individual card follow:

**BEST-BALL**  
Doyle and Galligan—4 4 5 3 4 4 4 3—34  
O'Hara and Crossan—5 4 5 3 4 4 4 3—35  
Doyle and Galligan—4 3 3 4 2 5 3 3—30—60  
O'Hara and Crossan—4 3 3 3 5 4 4 3—32—67

**INDIVIDUAL CARDS**  
Doyle, out—4 4 3 3 4 4 5 3—36  
Crossan, out—5 4 5 3 4 4 5 3—37  
Galligan, out—5 5 3 4 4 4 4 3—36  
O'Hara, out—5 4 5 3 4 4 4 3—38  
Doyle, in—4 4 3 4 2 5 3 3—68  
Crossan, in—4 3 3 3 5 4 4 5—34—70  
Galligan, in—4 4 4 3 5 3 4 5—36—73  
O'Hara, in—4 4 4 3 5 4 4 5—37—73

PATERSON WINS IN  
FAST SOCCER GAME

NEW YORK, New York—Paterson and Robins Dry Dock, two of the fastest soccer teams in this vicinity, furnished exciting sport for a big crowd of enthusiasts at Todd Field, Brooklyn. The game was a replay of the second round cup match in the annual United States Football Association series. It ended in victory for Paterson by the score of 3 goals to 1.

After 20 minutes of play Bleich, Paterson's center, scored from a mixup and 10 minutes later A. Stark got by for Paterson through poor clearance by Wilson in goal.

Ten minutes after the restart Gar-side on a pass by J. Laverty shot the only goal credited to Robins Dry Dock. With 10 minutes to play, Hunziker made a brilliant run and scored Paterson's third goal.

The home team succeeded in netting the ball, but as the referee's whistle had blown the point was not allowed. The summary:

**PATERSON: ROBIN DRY DOCK**  
Paterson, r.b. .... G. Wilson  
Murray, r.b. .... J. B. Robertson  
Broadbent, l.b. .... J. W. Laverty  
T. Stark, r.h. .... J. H. Munro  
Meyerdrick, l.h. .... J. H. Welch  
A. Vandeweghe, c.h. .... Van den Eynden  
Knowles, o.f. .... J. Mitchell  
A. Stark, l. .... G. Gar-side  
Bleich, c. .... J. Stark  
Hunziker, r.h. .... J. J. Laverty  
Brown, o.f. .... J. H. Karr  
Score—Paterson 3; Robins Dry Dock 1.  
Goals—Bleich, A. Stark, Hunziker for Paterson; Gar-side for Robins Dry Dock.  
Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—J. Hayes and W. Graham. Time of halves—45m.

BRITISH MASTERS  
PLAN CHESS TOURNEY

NEW YORK, New York—J. R. Capablanca, F. J. Marshall, Boris Kostich, J. W. Showalter and J. S. Morrison have received invitations from the British Chess Federation to take part in a "Victory Chess Congress" to be held in England next August and for which preparations are now under way.

The entry list will be limited to experts from allied and neutral countries. J. H. Blackburne, A. Burn, H. E. Atkins and F. D. Yates are the British masters expected to play in the chief tournament which will last about a fortnight. The prize fund will be \$1500.

## UNITED STATES SPORTING CHAMPIONS, 1918

Athletics, all-round	Avery Brundage, Chicago Ath. Assn.
Senior, outdoor	Chicago Ath. Assn.
Junior, outdoor	Chicago Ath. Assn.
Senior, indoor	Univ. of Pennsylvania
Junior, indoor	Cornell
Western Conference, outdoor	Michigan
Western Conference, indoor	Michigan
New England Int. A. A. A.	Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
Missouri Valley Conference	Missouri
Baseball, American	Boston
National	Chicago
World champion-ship	Boston
Missouri Valley Conference	Missouri
Western Conference	Michigan
Basketball, inter-collegiate	Pennsylvania
Missouri Valley Conference	Missouri
Western Conference	Wisconsin
Billiards, prof. 14.1	W. F. Hoppe
Prof. 18.1	W. F. Hoppe
Prof. 18.3	W. F. Hoppe
Class A, amateur	Corwin Huston
Class B, amateur	A. C. Ungar
Three cushion, prof.	August Kierkhefer
Novice straight rail	James Ferguson
Chess, Triangular College League	College of the City of New York
Cross-country, senior individual	Max Bohland
Senior team	Morningside A. C.
Junior individual	Max Bohland
Junior team	Morningside A. C.
Cycling, professional	L. Kramer
Intercollegiate	J. H. Horcasitas
Fencing, intercollegiate	Columbia
Legiate, fols	Columbia
Intercollegiate	Illinois-Michigan
Missouri Valley Conference	Washington
Pacific Coast Conference	California
Gymnastics, A. A. U.	Miss E. V. Rosenthal
A. A. U. team	Joseph Oszy
Lacrosse, college	Yale
Pistol, individual	Capt. Thomas Leboutillier
Pocket billiards, amateur	J. H. Shoemaker
Professional	Frank Taberski
Rogue	Bethlehem
Soccer, football	Harvard
Sculling, Harvard-Yale	Harvard

## HOLDOVER CHAMPIONS FROM 1918 AND 1917

Archery, Men	R. P. Elmer
Women	Miss C. M. Wesson
Team (women)	Boston
Chess, masters	J. R. Capablanca
Intercollegiate	Columbia
Club tennis	Jay Gould
Doubles	W. H. T. Huhn
Professional	W. A. Kinsella
Cross-country, intercollegiate	Pennsylvania
Intercollegiate, individual	L. C. Dresser, Cornell
Western Conference, individual	Iowa State
N. E. Intercollegiate, legiate	Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
N. E. Intercollegiate, individual	G. W. Goodwin, Bowdoin
Fencing, swords	Leo Nemes, New York A. C.
Swords, team	Sherman Hall, New York A. C.
Fols, team	New York A. C.
Fols, women	Miss Florence Walton, Fencers Club of New York
Junior duelling, swords	Yale
Junior duelling, fencers' club	Fencers' Club of New York
Junior fols, team	J. E. B. Parker, New York A. C.
Novice fols	ers' Club of New York
Junior saber	Leon Nunes, New York A. C.
Junior saber, team	New York A. C.
Senior saber, team	New York A. C.
Sabers	A. S. Lyons, Fencers Club of New York
Junior swords	Fencers' Club of New York
Three weapons	J. E. Kiernan, Annapolis
Intercollegiate, sabers	West. Conf. team, Illinois
Western Conference, fols	R. W. Gesundheit, Chicago

BETHLEHEM TIES  
WITH ST. LOUIS CLUB

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—With the score 1 to 0 in the last minute of play, the Bethlehem soccer team gained a goal on St. Louis and secured a 1 to 1 tie in the second game of the series.

The defensive play prevented either side from scoring during the first half hour. A corner kick was awarded to St. Louis, and Emmett Mulvey made a pass to the goal.

With only 60 seconds to play St. Louis changed to the defensive and tried to hold their opponents but Harry Ratican saved the day for the Pennsylvanians. Coming down the field Ratican found the ball on a center line and with a hard kick sailed a shot between the posts. The final game of the series will be played New Year's Day.

## FRAZEE MEETS GRIFFITH

NEW YORK, New York—H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston American League Baseball Club, and Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington Americans, are reported as considering a trade which will involve a number of players. The proposition was discussed in a tentative way at a conference Monday, but further than denying a report that Walter Johnson, the star Washington pitcher, would figure in a trade, no announcement was made by the two men.

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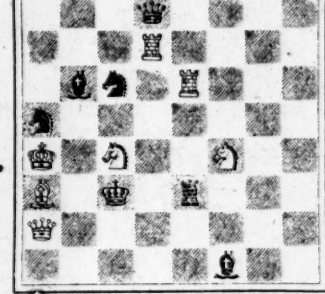
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## CHESS

## PROBLEM NO. 13

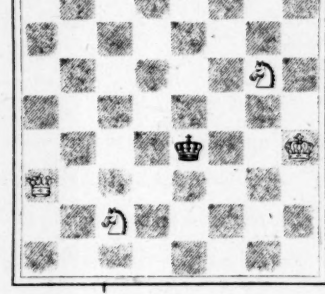
By S. Loyd  
Black 7 pieces



White 7 pieces  
White mates in 2 moves

## PROBLEM NO. 14

Author Unknown  
Black 1 piece



White 4 pieces  
White mates in three moves.

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 11. Q-B. No. 12. 1. B-Q2. K moves any place. 2. K-B4. K moves any place. 3. Mate accordingly.

## NOTES

The José R. Capablanca and Boris Kostich match now seems likely. Three letters have passed between them and negotiations are well under way.

The entries for the championship of the London Chess Club once more include the name of the veteran master, J. H. Blackburne. In correspondence matches Lincolnshire defeated Cornwall, England, by 16 to 8 and Hants defeated Devon, 18 to 12.

The American Chess Chess League between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton will not be held this year, Columbia being the only one able to muster a team.

Word comes from the Hungarian town of Kassa, the home of Rudolf Charousek, of a masters' tournament with 12 entries in which at least four well-known names appeared. Riti finished first, Vidmar second, Schlechter fourth and Meises eighth. Games of the Old School were mostly of the gambit type which always give more opportunity for combination play. The following game was played in Rio Janeiro between Dr. Vianna and A. Silvestre. It is an Evans Gambit and, as will be seen, one of a high order.

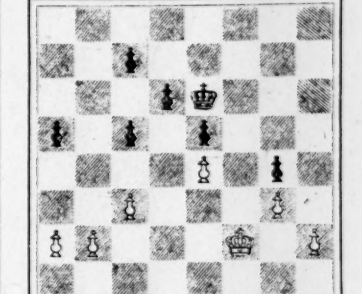
White	Black
1. P-K4	A. Silvestre
2. P-K3	P-K4
3. B-B4	Kt-QB3
4. P-QK4	B-B4
5. P-B3	B-P4
6. P-Q4	P-P4
7. Castles	P-Q3
8. Q-Kt3	Q-B3
9. P-K3	P-P4
10. R-K	B-Q2
11. B-KKt5	Q-B4
12. Nt-KP	Nt-Kt
13. P-KB4	P-KB3
14. Q-KtP	R-Q
15. P-Kt	P-B
16. R-B	Q-P
17. Kt-Q2	Kt-K2
18. Q-K4	Q-QB4
19. B-Btch	K-B
20. B-Ktch	B-B4

It is necessary to interpose thus.

for if K-Kt; 21Q-Kt3ch, Kt-Q4; 22B-B7ch, etc.  
21. BxK  
22. Kt-K4  
23. RfxKtch  
24. Kt-Q4  
Remarkably fine!  
25. K-R  
26. K-R  
27. Q-K5ch  
28. Q-K5ch  
29. R-B6  
30. Q-B5ch  
31. RfxRch  
32. QxRch  
33. R-K8 mate  
A brilliant finish!

## POSITION STUDY NO. 6

Black 7 pieces



White 7 pieces  
White moved and black won

## SOLUTION TO POSITION STUDY NO. 5

1. K-B3 2. K-Kt3 3. K-Kt2

To prevent P-R4 winning.

The key move to disarrange the defense.

Best: if K-K4 then K-B3 wins.

Best: if K-B3 then K-K4.

4. K-B3 5. K-K3 6. K-B3 7. K-K4 8. P-R3 and wins.

## RELIEF ON WAR

## CONTRACTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"It will be both to the credit and the advantage of the government to recognize every contract entered into in good faith by the business men of the country," said Bernard M. Baruch shortly before he left the War Industries Board. The board in consequence, pledged itself, in so far as it was able, to forward the matter of getting justice for the men who had responded to the appeals of the government and had adapted their equipment and purchased materials suitable for the government's military purposes, but who found themselves, when the armistice came so unexpectedly, with practically useless materials on hand and with their contracts, in many cases, never signed up in due form.

Meanwhile, the manufacturers who find themselves in this plight are unable to restore their factories and proceed with normal work until the government settles with them. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, appeared before the House Committee on Rules on Saturday in behalf of these men. He told the committee that not only were manufacturers who had acted in good faith facing financial trouble, but that there were complications with foreign governments which might lead to undesirable litigation unless Congress acted promptly. As a result, the committee voted to submit a special rule to the House on Jan. 2, giving the proposed legislation the right of way.

General Pershing has cabled that the proper conduct of affairs in France depends upon this legislation. Contracts with Great Britain, France, Italy and Switzerland are involved. It is not possible now to use thousands of parts of aeroplanes ordered in England, and authority is now asked to adjust these agreements so that by paying a part the United States may be relieved of larger obligations.

COURTS ARRAIGNED BY  
COUNSEL FOR DEBS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The right of the government in exercising war powers to regulate public discussion and freedom of speech was denied by counsel for Eugene V. Debs in a brief just filed in the Supreme Court, asking reversal of judgments sentencing Debs to 10 years' imprisonment because of statements made in a speech in Canton, Ohio, on June 16 last. Declaring Debs' conviction rested squarely upon his "sedition temper," the brief arraigns the courts of the country because of their attitude toward the Espionage Act. "Practically all of the cases since the adoption of the Espionage Act, in dealing with the right of free speech," said the brief, "while giving some measure of verbal recognition to that right, have abruptly swept aside any consideration of such a right in conflict with the general war processes of the government."

EMBARGO TIES UP  
COTTON SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—With 2000 cars of freight tied up in railroad yards here, and with shippers and agents of the government protesting to the United States Shipping Board that the Railroad Administration should take over the municipally-owned public belt railroad and so operate it as to relieve the congestion, the Southern Railway declared an embargo on cotton on the public belt and refused to handle any more shipments to that line. The Mayor has protested the embargo to B. L. Winchell, regional director of railroads with headquarters at Atlanta. This embargo ties up thousands of bales of cotton and prevents their being handled to ships, inasmuch as the public belt is the only railroad which reaches the majority of the wharves of the city.

## CERTIFICATES FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, California—City Manager Lockwood has been instructed by the City Council to prepare "certificates of appreciation" to be presented by the city to San Diego men upon their return from service "under the flag." The certificates will voice the sentiments of the citizens in appreciation for the services performed by soldiers and sailors from this city in upholding the ideals of this country. For the families of those who have fallen, "gold star certificates" will be printed.

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# COLOMBIA AND UNITED STATES

Relations of Two Countries and Their Importance Are Pointed Out by President of the South American Republic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Importance of relations between the United States and the Republic of Colombia was urged by President Marco Fidel Suárez in taking the oath of office before the Colombian Senate and House of Representatives. President Suárez also recommended more and better schools, encouragement of the agricultural and manufacturing industries, sound financial measures and other legislation which would promote the trade and social interests of the country.

"Just now," said President Suárez of relations with the United States, "are we experiencing the importance of those relations, for at the beginning of the great war our importations diminished; then they commenced to rise, and in 1916 reached an amount that surpassed the maximum attained in 1913; but no sooner had the United States entered the war in April, 1917, than there began for our commerce a diminution which has been the chief cause of our economic and financial crisis."

"All these facts show how momentous are the relations between Colombia and the United States, which have unhappily suffered a regrettable interruption, especially from 1903 to 1914, owing to the state of imperfect war in which they remained throughout that period. Imperfect war it has amounted to because of the opposition of several United States administrations to the recovery by Colombia of the best of her provinces."

"In 1914 that situation was replaced by one of frank amity, thanks to the treaty of the 6th of April of that year, entered into at the proposal of the Washington government. This treaty demonstrates in that government a lofty spirit of righteousness, just as its postponement in the Senate reveals quite the contrary on the part of its opponents. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that success will crown a work in which such a large part belongs to the great magistrate who stands before the world, and will stand before history, as the first defender of the territorial integrity of nations; it is to be hoped that that treaty will be finally ratified in the land where William Penn acknowledged the natives' property rights in their territory, and where only yesterday the small Danish Antilles were purchased at a high price."

"Any other assumption would be incomprehensible in these times, and in a nation where the government and the people are today raising higher than ever the banner of justice. This justice must destroy any pretext invented against our right, for not even the theory of an expropriation for the sake of universal good could ever justify a spoliation that was not previously indemnified, that was carried out hastily and without waiting for the necessary constitutional reforms, which violated a public and solemn treaty, and which instead of confining itself to the Canal Zone, snatched from us the American isthmus, more precious than that of Alexandria, and perhaps the most excellent tract of our planet's lands and waters."

"Revenues and their distribution, that is to say, the production and consumption of the fiscal wealth, as well as the internal and foreign credit, are matters that exact the most earnest attention of the Congress and the Executive. Owing to the increasing development of commerce, to the transformations that the war is bringing about in this respect, to those that peace will create, to the recognition of the fruitfulness of our soil, and to the interest that our land is arousing everywhere on account of its geographical position, it may be said that the hour has come for us to be or not to be regarding industrial progress. Fortune repeatedly knocks upon our door, and it is our duty and necessity, each day more clear, to respond. The effort of that moment must be, not so much in discussion and theories, but in work and practice."

"To this end nothing is more appropriate, Excellency, than your remarks touching the introduction of foreign capital, the utilization of our natural wealth, and the reorganization of the treasury both by private endeavor and official action. Many think in this connection that the Congress would do very well to classify the financial bills into two groups: one comprising the more viable and expeditious among them, and another including the more problematical and far-reaching, the study of which causes protracted discussion that may take up the time required by the former."

"Concerning public education I shall only say that primary instruction deserves to be zealously spread and bettered as much as possible. The pedagogical congress of last year showed a satisfactory condition in this branch, which, however, will admit of great improvements, if salaries and fees are increased, if proper schoolhouses are built and if the normal system secures all the elements it needs. The next factor of importance is industrial education such as is given in the arts and crafts schools, which aim at forming skilled workmen and mechanics, whose welfare could be looked after by multiplying those institutions and facilitating admission to them."

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—When the State Legislature convenes in Albany

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announced that she is particularly

interested in the problem of getting

the soldiers returning from overseas

or from training camps in the United

States, back into industry, and also

that she will try to have capital pun-

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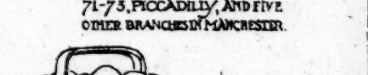
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

EMILY STEVENS IN  
"THE GENTLE WIFE"Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

Miss Emily Stevens in "The Gentle Wife," a new play by Rita Wellman, presented by Arthur Hopkins, evening of Dec. 24, 1918, at the Vanderbilt Theater, New York City. The cast:

David Davis ..... Vera Gordon  
Mrs. Davis, his mother ..... W. H. Thompson  
Jacob Davis ..... W. H. Thompson  
Christina, his aunt ..... Mrs. A. Ashcroft  
Eva Goldschmidt ..... Lita Mable  
Herman Goldschmidt ..... Stanley Jessup  
Naida, David's wife ..... Emily Stevens  
Jane Allen ..... Eleanor Montell  
Dr. Mackenzie ..... Frank Conroy  
Dr. Hotchkiss ..... Charles Hammond  
Caroline ..... Virginia Curtis

NEW YORK, New York—"The Gentle Wife" is much more interesting as a first play by a young and talented author, than as another addition by Miss Emily Stevens to her line of unhappy heroines. The play shows freshness and vigor, and fairly good craftsmanship, as well as a canny understanding of everyday types, while all that distinguishes the heroine from Miss Stevens' previous characterizations is an adroitness of gesture, gained, perhaps, from her hegira into moving pictures.

This subtle skill of Miss Stevens stands her in good stead in this part, for where in another's hands Naida would be mute, Miss Stevens makes her most articulate and appealing. By a simple gesture of her hand, she not only sends David to his mother, but she reveals all the wealth of tenderness and understanding that his family failed to see.

The play shows large promise. There is not a particle of sentimentality in it, and the few unavoidable breaks into mawkish truisms are exonerated by the attitude of the rest of the stage family toward the offender. Miss Rita Wellman, or perhaps it is the producer, has not entirely disregarded the popular taste for quips that have been a byword in the best periodicals for at least a year or two, but in the main, her dialogue is excellent, and unencumbered with smartness.

The story is of a young Jew, not the pathetic or heavily burlesqued type that has so long misrepresented the race on our stage, but a brilliant and likable chap, forever handicapped by the fact that he realizes the odds of prejudice against him. He marries a high-strung and intolerant Gentile of great charm, but the care of his people is always stronger than his love for her. Therein lies the hopelessness of their situation. Even when the wife risks all to help him escape conviction on a charge of homicide, he turns back to the plaint of an aunt who is lonely for him; and Naida, seeing that the call of his people will always be stronger than any other tie, leaves him with his family. The character of David marks a notable step in the thematic development of American drama, for while his problems may not be of universal interest, they are at least new.

The characters are drawn in no uncertain terms, and this is a considerable achievement, inasmuch as they are invested with petty shortcomings without becoming caricatures. There are occasional lapses in the first two acts when the play seems to have reached a dead level on which to rest, but once it moves on again the action is fast and furious.

Arthur Hopkins' direction and Robert Edmond Jones' stage settings are quite as usual, which is to say that they are a constant source of delight. These men seem to work perfectly together in their ability to weed out unnecessary and distracting detail. The one does in dialogue and action what the other does in setting, and the result is a well-balanced production, whose main effectiveness lies in its telling simplicity.

The cast is good throughout, and an exceptionally fine characterization is contributed by Vera Gordon in the part of the mother.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"The play 'L'Enigme,' by Paul Hervieu, preceded by George Courteline's 'Bouabouche,' constitutes this week's bill at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. A musical comedy version of 'The King of Moly,' a farce seen in the smaller cities last season, has come to the Broadhurst. Miss Nora Bayes has moved from the Broadhurst to the Nora Bayes Theater, on the Forty-Fourth Street Theater roof, with 'Ladies First.'

Considerable interest has been aroused by the announcement that members of the German company which before the war gave performances at the Irving Place Theater will present a German farce, in German, at that theater on Jan. 20 and 21. Although the general announcement reads as though this is to be the beginning of a season of German stock performances, it was said at the box office that the company will have the theater for three performances only, on the dates mentioned. It was not known whether or not this was to be a trial engagement to test public sentiment with regard to German plays. The public announcement said that the plan was to give the German actors, long out of an engagement, an opportunity to earn money. In this connection it is interesting to note that in one or two cases, during America's participation in the war, Broadway managers went to the extent of changing locale, names and other exterior identification of German or Hungarian pieces, rather than present them as written, thus risking public censure.

Barrie's "Dear Brutus" found great favor when it began an engagement at the Empire last week. The chief fault with this piece, which, of course,

would not be a fault in the estimation of many people, is that some of its sweetness is too long drawn out. The second act scene between father and daughter, in the wood, is most excellent, but not as far as it goes, for an effort is made to keep it going too long. Its sentiment is too delicate to withstand the strain of stretching. But for a great part of the act it scintillates with those damped smiles which some one has said were made to catch the tears. As Mr. Gillette and Miss Helen Hayes do this act, it stands out brilliantly among lasting memories of the theater. Its beginning, in buoyant joy, and its admirable ending, with the daughter, alone, crying out against being "a might have been," are triumphant examples of Barrie's craftsmanship, a craftsmanship of the heart more than of the pen. But out of the middle something could be dropped here and there—possibly a half dozen or so "Dad-ies"—and the scene would be improved. This, however, is only a slight defect. The piece as a whole will stay at the Empire for some time. The public likes it, and ought to.

On Jan. 13, at the Park Theater, the Society of American Singers will revive "Fra Diavolo," with Orville Harold and Miss Maggie Teyte in the cast.

RISE OF JEWISH  
DRAMA OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The history of the Yiddish theater—now for the first time presented in anything like adequate form through the two octavo volumes in Yiddish, by B. Gorin—is replete with paradox. It would seem as if, from the very start, the progress of the Yiddish theater—or, more properly speaking, the Jewish theater, since many languages, many lands and many nationalities have contributed to the polychrome and polyglot result—were destined to be impeded by one barrier after another. To begin with, the early Hebrews, who developed no drama themselves, were violently opposed on religious grounds to the drama as a form of amusement. Then again, another injunction against the public appearance of women held back the stage from another quarter. Yet all along, despite injunctions and prohibitions, Jewish talent and enthusiasm was contributing its share to the development of drama, whether in Greece, Rome, Spain, Portugal or Italy.

Of course, here another paradoxical question arises: How are we to look upon the Jews who wrote drama in the various tongues? Are they to be listed as part of the dramatic literature of the country whose tongue they employed, or do they properly belong to the history of the Jewish stage? Gorin employs the latter method, which may possess the advantage of racial unity, but which to the present writer seems disadvantageous from the more scholarly standpoint of theatrical history.

If Gorin's method is proper, much confusion would result from its application to other literatures. Merely because a naturalized Greek, for instance, writes an American play in English, is hardly warrant for listing his drama in the history of the Greek stage. Where the subject matter is deeply Jewish, there may be some excuse for calling the dramatist—whatever the tongue he used—a Jewish dramatist. Especially might such a method be justified in the earlier days of Jewish theatrical history, when racial unity was perhaps stronger; Jews, moreover, from the nomadic circumstances of their history, have become polyglot in nature. At any rate, to take one of our own examples, Bernstein belongs to French drama, not to Yiddish. Not that Gorin places him elsewhere; this is sufficient, however, to illustrate the need of great care in placing certain dramatists.

Of particular value is the first part of the first volume, in which the origin of Jewish representations is traced back to the story of Esther, Ahasuerus and Haman. The main threads of this theatrical progress are strikingly similar to that of the rise of European drama out of biblical representations. One of the few comforts of vengeance left to the oppressed race was the burning of Haman in effigy at Purim (the Feast of Esther). At such occasions there would naturally be an outpouring of spontaneous jests. From year to year the best of these impromptu quips would be passed along, and it was not long before a more or less traditional and ordered dialogue grew out of the incoherent jokes.

It is interesting again, in this connection, to compare the process involved in the evolution of Greek drama out of the Bacchic festivals. Once the embryo of dialogue appeared, the play, however crude, was bound to emerge. Early Jewish drama, then, is sporadic in character, coming only once a year at Purim. It is entirely possible that, were it not for the unrestrained character of this holiday, a Jewish stage would not have arisen. For one day in the year, at least, the Jew was free of religious inhibitions. The stage had become one of these inhibitions, but not for Purim. On this day men might dress themselves in women's clothes, Talmudic counsel to the contrary. Before long a Purim play had evolved, characterized by burlesquing of the Esther-Ahasuerus-Haman tale. The first of these to be printed in Yiddish dates back to the early Eighteenth Century.

As the tale of Esther grew popular, other stories from the Bible were seized upon, notably the sale of Joseph and the sacrifice of Isaac. Meanwhile prejudice against the theater was undergoing a change, and the secular note was being introduced. Some of

the early secular plays are among the best that have been written as regards genuine pictures of folk life.

The history of Jewish endeavor in the theater thus winds its modern path from Germany to Russia, from Russia to Rumania and from Rumania to England and America. From Germany came the first printed plays in Yiddish; thence, too, came secularization. From Russia came a more literary type of drama, at first not primarily for acting. The Yiddish stage itself, as distinguished from those who wrote in other tongues, or without actual production in mind, was founded in Rumania by Abraham Goldfaden, in 1876.

The career of Goldfaden is in itself an absorbing tale. This poet, composer and fashioner of operettas was in truth a wandering Jew; he wandered from profession to profession, and from land to land. Brought up by a father who adhered to the enlightened tenets of the anti-fadistic Haskalites, he was graduated as a government teacher, only to find that the profession was sadly underpaid. For a while he cherished an ambition to become a doctor. After he made a failure as a journalist, chance brought him to Rumania. Here he built, not only in a metaphorical but in a literal physical sense, the Yiddish stage, making its scenery, writing its operettas, directing its very few actors, and what not else. It was a modest, nondescript, but sincere beginning. Goldfaden has become, in a very real way, a folk hero. His songs are sung wherever Yiddish is spoken, often without a knowledge of who wrote them or whence they came, and although his genuinely literary heritage is a small one, his place in his people's heart is indeed great.

Goldfaden initiated the operetta school, which, in America, chiefly through Hurwitz and Lateiner, reached such a low ebb that the result was a realistic reaction headed by Jacob Gordin, author of "God, Man and Devil" (the Yiddish "Faust") and a host of other adaptations as well as original pieces. If the figures presented by the author of the two volumes under consideration are correct, 90 per cent of the Yiddish repertory consists of adaptations.

And he might have added that of the other 10 per cent, the truly literary pieces of Plinski, Hirschbein and others are rarely, if ever produced. The real reaction to the super-realistic extravaganzas of the Gordin school has not had its day yet; it is doubtful whether, in a popular sense, it will. Now that the good writers have come, the audiences are disappearing. And as the crowning paradox of Yiddish dramatic history, while its stage is at its lowest, the drama is at its highest.

Gordin's books lack the organic structure that one would have desired; for this they compensate with a colloquial style, a first-hand knowledge not only of facts but of the people who in many instances created them, and the virtue of having for the first time achieved something like order out of a chaotic mass of material.

LIKENESS OF FARCE  
TO CARICATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

George Broadhurst is quoted in an interview as asserting that farce is the melodrama of comedy; that whereas comedy is based upon character, farce depends upon situation. One might put the definition in another way; farce has the same relation to the art of the stage that caricature bears to the art of the draftsman. We laugh at a clever caricature for one of several reasons. First, because of its recognizable likeness to the original. Our laughter is derived from the successful exaggeration of the incongruous elements present in the model, but if the caricature were so extreme as to be unlike, we should not think it funny. Second, upon the cleverness with which the caricaturist has seized upon the more important of the incongruous elements which, nevertheless, define the outward semblance of the character in question. In other words, good caricature is also a question of plausibility. And last of all, it must be fair caricature, devoid of spite and malice, but a true reductio ad absurdum, or it misses fire.

All of this is the case of farce, yet farce is often inclined to be negligent of plausibility and fairness. A true farce is a caricature of life, a trenchant depiction of petty human failings, and of the absurdities into which these failings will lead even the best of humanity.

To strive for situation alone, simply for the sake of situation, is to run grave risks with plausibility. We can laugh more heartily at an exaggeration which remains, however, a possible one, than at a manifest improbability, even when the latter is in itself an amusing jest. Character may not be ignored, for the effectiveness of a situation hangs upon our belief that it is a caricature of real people. From this it follows that a situation in farce is not necessarily the mere banging of multiple doors, while puppets dash madly in and out through them, but a reaction which strikes us as humorously incongruous, because the human frailty of otherwise ordinary people has entangled them in such unconventional difficulties.

Properly, therefore, a farce should grow from character as does any other type of play. It must have a starting point inside a human mind, as for example, let us say, the telling of an apparently innocent white lie, which increases like a snowball until all in contact are overwhelmed by it. A farce which begins by erecting the machinery of a number of artificial situations through which the characters are willy-nilly propelled will not reach the summit of successful caricature. A true farce may, however, be a bit of profound philosophy.

A YEAR OF DRAMA IN  
UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The theatrical year just gone by in the United States may be briefly and tritely summed up in the phrase "Que voulez-vous? C'est la guerre." The influence of war, including such by-products as the censorship, has operated to banish ideas from the stage, substituting in their place musical spectacles, farces, and melodramatic narratives. The defense for all this has been that in such times audiences prefer the gay and frivolous, something to prevent the mind and to prevent one from thinking. The tired business man has temporarily been eclipsed by the war-weary soldier. Again, of course, the censorship, both official and unofficial, in the shape of public opinion, has been opposed to argument; we have all felt the inappropriateness of trying to discuss life while our backs were to the wall.

From still another angle we may say that although the war has been the all-absorbing topic of our thoughts, nevertheless we have been too close to it to sublimate its essence into terms of art. We must remember that the great drama of the Civil War has not yet been written; the nearest we have come to it is the motion-picture play, "The Birth of a Nation." It does not seem reasonable, therefore, to be out of patience with the theater over its shortcomings during the last twelvemonth. Its failures have been inevitable, and who shall dare say that it has done wrong in giving us chiefly frivolity?

A few have essayed to dramatize the war as we went along, and their efforts fall roughly into three types: the effect of war upon manners; blood-curdling tales of German spies; and war as a moral regenerator. Notice that behind the first and third of these arbitrarily created groups there lies an idea. Mr. Cyril Harcourt, for example, in "A Pair of Petticoats," although this play is somewhat outside of our twelvemonth frame, gave a vivid impression of the change of manners which war brings, farcically as he told his little comedy. It had the true background, as did, in a different way, "Under Orders," by Bertie Thomas. The spy narratives need not detain us; there the palm goes to the best story-teller, and for fiction of this kind, each one to his taste! War as a moral regenerator, on the other hand, is an important theme, whether a true one or not; opinions will differ, but obviously worth our consideration. There are two conspicuous examples of this theme, "The Last Chance" and "The Crowded Hour." Both contain too much melodramatic realism and both commit the artistic error of tying their idea to characters whose humanity does not make the widest appeal to our sympathies; however, they do represent efforts in interpretation, which is the true foundation of art.

The material is shoddy, but the tailor is well conceived and well done. Sir James Barrie remains an unconquered sentimentalist whose commodities of gentle tears and thoughtful laughter are still unapproached by any rival. If one has a kind heart, life is not so bad, and most of us have a kind heart somewhere—at least, so it appears to a shrewd and sympathetic observer like himself. In "Dear Brutus," for example, it is just ourselves that cause us to go astray in the maze of life. Many years ago, Mr. Macdonald tried to tell the same thing in a play that failed miserably, entitled "The Jury of Fate." In this latter drama, it was not a pique out of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" that turned us adrift in the enchanted wood of the world, but a council upon an unlocalized Olympus which elected to give a man another chance, only to prove to him that his character would bring him once more to the same end. Here is the difference between false solemnity and the truth of whimsical humor, as Sir James Barrie shows us.

Of course, "Dear Brutus" is an immeasurably greater play, yet the comparison is interesting. However, one sometimes wonders how often Barrie re-reads his Jean Jacques Rousseau. At any rate, their viewpoints have much in common, if one leaves out the Scots humor, a delicate rose color adding much to the value of Barrie's gold-rimmed spectacles. We have taken the passing of Rostand rather quietly, when one remembers the furor over "Chantecler" and Mr. Coquelin's denunciation of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Here was to be the start of another romantic movement to banish the logic of geometrical patterns from our stage. Mr. Rostand taught us much about the artist's point of view, and for this we should be grateful. Cyrano, the artist, content to let his art represent him; the pathetic young Duc de Reichstadt with too frail a body to sustain his artist's dreams; and Chantecler, the thinking that art made the sunrise when, in truth, it was the sunrise that made art. In effect, as the French say, here was something. And we have let Rostand go with only perfunctory words in passing.

Maeterlinck has returned to us again, after an absence, one hopes, spent meditating more of his essays. "The Betrothal" continues the quest of the blue bird, a quest whose symbolism jars a little because of its obviousness. "Pelleas et Melisande" dropped a plummet into the depths of tragedy, and we needed him for it, laughing because he proved tragedy a simple thing. One suspects that in revenge he copied the unthinking to believe the obvious occult. This is an unpopular view to take of "The Betrothal," for essays and lectures may be made upon it with little mental effort—and they will come, in floods. Also, it must be remembered

that always Maeterlinck is great enough artist to work in terms of beauty; knowing his true philosophy, one may forgive his excursions after the bubble reputation. But he does not translate. The peculiar simplicity and clarity of his French can be rendered only by an equally skilled maker of word patterns, which so far his translators have not proved themselves to be.

The year has not dealt badly with our heritage of the stage: Broadway has seen three Hamlets, of which Mr. Hampden's was the most interesting—the most intelligently specialized, one might say. For Hamlet is a part requiring specialization, and few do more than give us one angle of its many-sided variety. There has been besides Mr. Maeterlinck's Shakespeare series, Oscar Wilde and the many interesting experiments of the little theaters. Perhaps, like the French, we shall in time develop a genius for the one-act play—if only audiences can be persuaded to like them. In any event, Stuart Walker's boldness with "The Book of Job" is worthy of remark.

Among dramatists with a purely American point of view and who are, therefore, hoped to endure for the future, we must not forget Booth Tarkington. He is a keen and clever observer of life, lacking somewhat in interpretive power, but an excellent recorder of what he sees and hears.

After all, has the year been so bad as we imagine? Week by week, among the distressing noises of the "jazz-band shows," on some stage, whether at M. Jacques Copeau's French theater or elsewhere, there has been some play worth seeing—at least in New York. After all one might do worse than to go to the Old Bill to his "Better Ole"—toward a locality of similar name, we hope, with the coming of peace our drama is safely headed. As for our children, they will grow up to see a great play about the war and go home marveling at the age of Titans.

"LES ROMANESQUES"  
AT FRENCH THEATERSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

"La Jalousie du Barbouille," by Jean-Baptiste Poquelin, Molière, and "Les Romanesques," by Edmond Rostand, presented in French at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier, New York City, during the week beginning Dec. 23, 1918. The casts:

"LES ROMANESQUES":  
Sylvette ..... Renée Bouquet  
Percinet ..... Suzanne Bing  
Romain ..... Romain Bouquet  
Bergamin ..... Marcel Millet  
Roussin ..... Robert Caillet  
Blaise ..... Lucien Weber  
"LA JALOUSIE DU BARBOUILLE":  
Le Barbouille ..... Romain Bouquet  
Le Docteur ..... Louis Jouyet  
Angeline ..... Jane Lory  
Catherine ..... Suzanne Bing  
Gorgibus ..... Robert Caillet  
Villegriquin ..... Lucien Weber  
La Vallée ..... Henri Bart

NEW YORK, New York—Under the selective system of finding audiences to delight in their plays rather than suiting productions to the likes of the general public, the French theater is progressing well. Not only has there been gathered about their players an audience that loves the ebullient wit of French comedy as an old friend, but each production has been imbued with a subtle delicacy and dash quite foreign to American productions. It is this dexterous handling, this studied nonchalance of effect that makes the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier a thing apart, and lends distinction to whatever is done there. When, as in this case, the bill is made up of such favorites as Rostand's "Les Romanesques" and "La Jalousie du Barbouille" of Molière, the skill of the producer shares honors with the well-remembered lines, and the audience in sheer delight, like its younger progeny, finds that the oft-visited circuit has yet an undiscovered ring or two.

The story of "Les Romanesques" concerns Sylvette and Percinet, who, thinking that their parents disappear, become engaged. When it is found that they have but fulfilled their elders' secret wish, the situation loses its romantic interest and Percinet goes away. But by a ruse Sylvette's interest in Percinet is reawakened and she accepts him gladly on his return. It is not, however, the lovers who lend charm to the story, but their fathers. These fathers, cloistered during the matchmaking period when they play at being enemies before their children, see nothing but each other's faults when after the betrothal they meet constantly. These delightful human caricatures stand out in relief against the wholly conventional background of lovers and their difficulties.

The setting of the play is simple but effective, and some remarkable pictorial effects are gained by careful movement. Rostand's one scenic direction for the play was that it transpire "wherever one wishes so long as the costumes are pretty." Renée Bouquet is quaint and beautiful as Sylvette, and is costumed in exquisite taste; but the others wear tawdry trappings that shame the handsome background. Such minor faults are easily discounted, though, when a production adheres to the best traditions of its period.

The acting is excellent throughout. Suzanne Bing is deft as ever in her use of tonal values. Marcel Millet and Robert Caillet present interesting portraits of the fathers. "La Jalousie du Barbouille" is notable only for its characterizations, for its setting is negligible. However, it serves to present a series of brilliant and varied pictures, with the traditional comic figures of the French stage authentically represented. Here, all the sophistication and boredom of Broadway is forgotten and one laughs heartily at the little old man who stutters, the scholar who talks on long after every one has ceased to listen, and the temperamental wife who leads her husband a merry chase. Also, it must be remembered

MR. MILLER ON YOUTH  
AND THE AUDIENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The author's name in itself means little to me when I take up a play manuscript," Henry Miller thus summed up an explanation of his interest in the work of new writers for the stage, one afternoon during his first week in "A Marriage of Convenience," at the Hollis Street Theater.

"Experience is not without its drawbacks. Not the least of these is a tendency to mistake sophistication for wisdom," he said. "Youngsters in the theater sigh for experience, little thinking that they possess, unconsciously, what their elders yearn most to grasp again—a sense of wonder before youth's clear vision of the elemental things of life. The theater must have youth constantly to keep itself warm; for coldness comes when experience turns into sophistication, and the heart of the audience will respond only to warmth in the players and their play."

"It is because youth has a clear instinct for fundamentals, however imperfectly it may philosophize about them, that a new author is likely to sound the human note which an experienced playwright may miss altogether. We are artists, we are men of surface accidents. Experienced men of the theater become so familiar with the use of the few elemental emotions that they are apt to set down as trite and shoptown the only impulses to which the audience as a whole will respond. These impulses we find epitomized in a very few stories, which have interested humanity through the centuries."

"It is the audience, after all, which conditions everything that is done in the theater. The audience tells us whether or not our little schemes for their pleasure are effective. And what is it that pleases an audience? To see a human being obtain his desires. An audience yearns over the spectacle of a man or a woman struggling upward, by sheer fibre and faith conquering adverse influences of environment. That has been exemplified by four outstanding roles among the many parts I have acted: Neil Sumner in 'The Rainbow,' Stephen Chalmers in 'The Great Divide,' the Dragoon in 'The Servant in the House,' and Sidney Carton in 'The Only Way.' In each play the man is inspired by a woman or a child to rise out of a degenerate environment, the three phases of his experience being degradation, aspiration, exaltation."

"It so happens that these four plays have, essentially, the same fundamental story. The differences in background and detail, manifest in the four treatments of this story of regeneration, constitute the new clothing of a tale which is of perennial interest to an audience whenever it is retold with freshness and intelligence. The touches of symbolism, philosophy, observation and humor in the dialogue are all qualities that pique the interest of the audience; but beneath these surface variations is the simple elemental story that sustains the interest."

"What is the universal human rhythm? Benevolence. The benevolent impulse is the touchstone of success in the theater. When the dramatist builds his play upon this impulse, with intelligent and skillful simplicity, and when the players transmit the dramatist's message with clear and forceful charm, the audience is shaken out of the superficialities of self-interest that make it a collection of individuals, and is welded into a mass expressing love of humanity."

"So much for dramatizing the audience. But what shall we say of the few persons who are in the audience but not of it—that is, the audience effect on the actor? How can they afterward judge of the proper effect of the acted play unless they recognize the paradox that their profession implies, and become, while in the theater, one of the audience? I wonder if I shall be misunderstood when I say that the bane of the theater today, in my opinion, is dramatic criticism as usually practiced. On the one hand there is so much intemperate condemnation by over-sophisticated critics of what they personally do not like; on the other hand there is a great welter of indiscriminate praise poured out by the fulsome or the uninformed. Between these extremes is a small group that will be well-informed, temperate critics, criticism that observes the amenities."

"It behooves the critic, the actor and the dramatist, then, to keep in touch with the audience's instinct to express benevolence. Sometimes, at the risk of being called banal, I have

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put on plays which, though not profound, were the best available in the circumstances. I'll not deny that I am incorrigibly Peter Panish in my desire to give, as best I may, that which is ever new to the audience—something of youth's vision of the beauty and truth of elemental things. If that vision can be linked up with intelligence, the result, though it may not always be art, assuredly can never be mere banality."

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## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph supplied by the publicity department of South African Railways  
The Drosty Gate, Grahamstown, South Africa

## In Grahamstown's West End

High Street, which is the main street of Grahamstown, South Africa, terminates at the western end with a picturesque old archway known as the Drosty Gate. While Sir Benjamin Durban was Governor of Cape Colony he proposed that the Drosty House and adjacent lands should be used for the establishment of extensive military headquarters. "From 1838 to 1842," writes Prof. G. E. Cory in "The Rise of South Africa," "were built the two large two-story stone buildings still standing in the drosty grounds, the artillery barracks in the rear, the powder magazine, the Pre-

vost or military prison, with its round tower, the hospital forming three sides of a quadrangle, and the Drosty Archway." The building which was at one time used for military purposes only has now passed into the possession of Rhodes University College. On passing through the archway, some of the old building may be seen still standing, but other beautiful structures have been erected in connection with the work of the college. Several roads branch off from the archway. One leads to the botanical gardens, where the Provost stands near the main entrance, with a fine wooded hill as a background. Another road leads to the Residence, the garden of which contains many grand old oak trees, and another leads past the two-story stone buildings to many private residences on the outskirts of the town.

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## The First Modern Man

Petrarch, Arthur Tilley writes in "The Dawn of the French Renaissance" (1918), was the real source of the Italian Renaissance. "The little drawing which represents the Sorgues flowing out of a rock above Vaucluse, and which is presumably by Petrarch's hand, symbolizes the whole movement. The stream is the Renaissance, the rock is Petrarch." "For the Renaissance is the passage from the medieval to the modern world, and Petrarch under various aspects foreshadows the beginning of the modern world. He has been termed 'the first modern man of letters,' 'the first modern writer of autobiography,' 'the first modern tourist' and all these aspects have been summed up in Renan's well-known phrase, 'the first modern man.' He inaugurated in fact most of the activities which we regard as characteristic of the Renaissance. He collected manuscripts, he studied ancient monuments and coins, he wrote Latin prose and verse. And if we penetrate beneath these outward manifestations and look for the spirit which prompted them, we find in the first place that he was essentially an individualist. He was the first articulate rebel against the medieval conception that man existed only for the sake of Church or Corporation—that he had no individual rights, no individual conscience, no individual aims and aspirations."

"Yet Petrarch's individualism was far removed from the intense self-absorption of a Jean-Jacques Rousseau. He recognized to the full the claims of others to their individuality. Above all he venerated with a glowing admiration those who had devoted their individuality to noble and great ends. For him history was the record of the illustrious men who had made it. The De viris illustribus, which he originally planned to embrace the lives of the great men of action of all ages and countries, but which in its definite form he limited to Roman history from Romulus to Titus, was regarded by him as his magnum opus in prose, the masterpiece which with its pendant in verse, the epic poem of 'Africa,' should win for him immortality. It was in a similar spirit of admiration that he wrote his letters to the great writers of Rome, to Cicero, Varro, Horace, Virgil, Livy, Seneca, Quintilian. "Individualism implies not only freedom of action, but, almost as a necessity, freedom of thought. And this in active natures leads to freedom of inquiry, which in its most elementary stage is 'an honest curiosity for information about everything.' Petrarch had a large measure of this curiosity. It was in a similar spirit in which he describes his ascent of Mont Ventoux he finds fault with the frigida incuriositas of the generality of mankind. He himself had a love of travel unusual in his age. Indeed, during his later years, after he left Vaucluse, he

had something of the restlessness which is so marked a characteristic of the Renaissance. Three years before the ascent of Mont Ventoux, he had visited Paris, and had prolonged his journey through Flanders to Liège, Aachen, and Cologne. He knew all the chief cities of Italy—Rome, Florence, Naples, Venice, Milan, Pavia, Parma, Bologna, Ferrara, Verona, Mantua, Padua. In later life he was sent by his patrons the Visconti on a mission to the Emperor (Charles IV), and he found him in his camp at Prague on the confines of the barbarians. Four years later he paid a second visit to Paris. His interest in travel and geography is further shown by his Itinerarium Syriacum, which traces the journey of a pilgrim to Jerusalem, giving a brief description of the places of interest on the route, and by the numerous notes on geographical matters which he made in his manuscript of Pliny.

"A higher stage of free inquiry is reached with the critical spirit, the spirit which takes nothing on trust, which makes an independent examination of everything, irrespective of tradition or authority. This spirit, too, Petrarch possessed in a high degree. Nothing more clearly marks his position as the parent of the Renaissance, as 'the first modern man,' than his antagonism to nearly all the branches of medieval learning, to its astrology, its jurisprudence, its medicine, its logic, and its theology."

## The Minstrel

He played on a single string  
Of a strange lute warped and old,  
And sang and sang till the gray walls rang  
To the ditty weird he trold.  
Sweet was the languid air,  
The sun was hot and high,  
And ruby-red the pomegranates spread  
Their bloom to the Syrian sky.  
A turban green he wore,  
And a flowing robe of white;  
With a rhythmic grace he moved, and  
his face  
Was black as the Nubian night.  
Why had he strayed from the clime  
Where the scorching sirocco blows,  
To sing in the bowers of the citron  
flowers  
And the red Damascus rose?  
His visage haunts me still,  
Haunts in the height of noon,  
And again floats in wild low notes  
His mystic Arabic croon;  
It lures me there once more,  
Where the silvery Pharaoh flows,  
And I stray in the bowers of the  
citron flowers  
And the red Damascus rose!  
—Clinton Scollard.

## Abigail Adams and Laws for Women

Left alone to manage all affairs, household and educational, it is not strange that Abigail Adams' keen, alert mind sought wider fields for exercise than home life afforded. She thought for herself, and her thought took a direction which now seems prophetic. No doubt she was in a merry mood when she wrote to John (sitting in Congress in Philadelphia) March 31, 1776, yet there is a ring of earnestness under the playfulness. "I long to hear," writes Abigail, "that you have declared an independence. And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men have tyrannies if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves

bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

"That your sex are naturally tyrannical is a truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute; but such of you as wish to be happy will surely give up the harsh title of master for the more tender and endearing one of friend. Why, then, not put it out of the power of the vicious and the lawless to use us with cruelty and indignity with impunity? Men of sense in all ages abhor those customs which treat us only as vassals of your sex; regard us then as beings placed by Providence under your protection, and in imitation of the Supreme Being make use of that power only for our happiness."

Mr. Adams replies in high amusement: "As to your extraordinary code of laws, I cannot but laugh. We have been told that our struggle has loosened the bonds of government everywhere."

"But your letter was the first intimation that another tribe, more numerous and powerful than all the rest, were grown discontented. Depend upon it, we know better than to repeat our masculine systems. Although they are in full force, you know they are little more than theory. We have only the names of masters, but rather than give up this, which would completely subject us to the despotism of the petticoat, I hope General Washington and all our brave heroes would fight; I am sure every good politician would plot, as long as he would against despotism, empire, monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy or ochlocracy. A fine story, indeed!"

Abigail has the last word to say: "I cannot say that I think you very generous to the ladies; for, whilst you are proclaiming peace and good will to men, emancipating all nations, you insist upon retaining an absolute power over wives. But you must remember that arbitrary power is, like most other things which are very hard, very liable to be broken; and, notwithstanding all your wise laws and maxims, we have it in our power, not only to free ourselves, but to subdue our masters, and, without violence, throw both your natural and legal authority at our feet."—From "Abigail Adams and Her Times," by Laura E. Richards.

## Up in the Wild

Up in the wild where no one comes to look  
There lives and sings a little lonely brook:  
Liveth and singeth in the dreary pines,  
Yet creepeth on to where the daylight shines.  
I catch the murmur of its undertone,  
That sigheth ceaselessly, alone, alone!  
And hear afar the Rivers' gloriously  
Shout on their paths toward the shining sea;—  
The voiceful Rivers, chanting to the sun,  
And wearing names of honor, every one;  
Outreaching wide, and joining hand in hand  
To pour great gifts along the asking land.

Ah! lonely brook, creep onward through the pines;  
Press through the gloom to where the daylight shines!  
Sing on among the stones, and secretly  
Feel how the floods are all akin to thee!  
—A. D. T. Whitney.

## One's Conceptions

One may well feel chagrined when he finds he can do nearly all he can conceive.—Thoreau.

## A Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The objects of time and sense," writes Mary Baker Eddy, on page 584 of the "Christian Science textbook," "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding, and Mind measures time according to the good that is unfolded." Any attempt to explain the phenomena of time must involve the explanation of a mortal sense of life, for time is the very essence of that sense. Time enters into every mortal concept, every human act, every human plan, every human ordinance, every human relationship, every function of the human body. Time is accepted by the human mind as one of those things that obviously exist, to question which is mere foolishness; and it boldly carries time into the realm where it manifestly cannot have any meaning, and contemplates eternally as "a very long time."

The fact is, of course, that time has no more relevance to eternity than has a quart measure to the determination of a straight line. The fundamental thought underlying time is limitation. However much time or however little a man may be thinking about, there is somewhere a limitation, and both ideas are bound tight in the trammels of a false concept. A man may disbelieve in a thousand and one superstitions, but unless he understands the nothingness of superstition he inevitably falls a victim to it, sooner or later. The outlook of that man who has every hope and confidence that something his neighbors seem to dread will not happen to him, may for the time being seem to be happier than that of his neighbors, but it is certainly not to be compared to the outlook of the man who understands that the danger does not exist at all and therefore that the thing dreaded cannot happen.

So it is with the belief in time. The only explanation of time is that which explains it away. There is no time in Truth. Truth is always Truth; it is no more present and no less present today than it was a thousand years ago. The same is true of Love, and the same is true of Life. As Mrs. Eddy writes on page 468 of Science and Health, "Eternity, not time, expresses the thought of Life, and time is no part of eternity. Christian Science declares that God is what the Bible declares Him to be, Life, Truth and Love, and infinite, and that man is also what the Bible declares him to be, the image and likeness of God. Therefore, if time cannot enter into the concept of Life, Truth, and Love, of God, it cannot enter into the experience of man. And as the student of Christian Science begins to apprehend this, just in proportion as he apprehends it, does he begin to free himself from the limitations of time."

Now this is not a visionary and impractical idea. It does not result in things being done anyhow, in the end, less tomorrow of the procrastinator. It only bases the matter differently and rightly; on the basis of Principle instead of on the basis of belief; on the basis of law instead of on the basis of regulation. It recognizes time, not as the passage of days and years, but as the unfolding of good; and it recognizes every righteous effort, from the performance of the daily routine to the achievement of some great work, or the overcoming of some great obstacle, not as something to be done against time, but as something to be seen, as something which already exists and is waiting to be revealed. Every mathematician knows that the answer to the most difficult problem already exists, and has, of necessity, always existed. And so it is with every other problem with which the human mind can be confronted. The solution to each one of them has always existed. The question of time is, therefore, eliminated, for it is clear that for the seeing of that which already exists in Mind, any train of material steps, as a necessity, is irrelevant.

This steady looking toward Principle for achievement; this steady substitution for the question of time the affirmation that activity, wisdom, discernment and all the other qualities which good work demands are all in Mind, and therefore are forever reflected by man in countless forms of achievement—this affirmation is the seeking of the kingdom of heaven, and therefore all the other things will be added, amongst them, the doing of that which we have to do "on time."

So the work is carried on, each day a little more and a little farther. Each day the student of Christian Science may become more conscious of those things into which time does not enter, and each day he may catch some further glimpse of the fact that those things are the only things. And, as the work is steadily persevered in, he finds, not that he is losing his individuality, but that he is gaining an individuality such as he never thought it possible to possess; not that he is losing the amenities of life and the love of his fellow men, but that he is finding both after a fashion which renders the old concept poor indeed. One by one, as he thus learns, "the objects of time and sense," sin, sickness, disease and death—the last enemy—will "disappear in the illumination of spiritual understanding," and he will come to measure time as Mind measures it, "according to the good that is unfolded." This surely is what Mrs. Eddy describes on page 598 of Science and Health as "divine consciousness." Or, to quote the whole passage, "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity. This exalted view,

obtained and retained when the Science of being is understood, would bridge over with life discerned spiritually the interval of death, and man would be in the full consciousness of his immortality and eternal harmony, where sin, sickness, and death are unknown. Time is a mortal thought, the divisor of which is, the solar year. Eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years."

## The Sea-Reach of the Thames

"The sea-reach of the Thames stretched before us like the beginning of an interminable waterway," writes Joseph Conrad. "In the offing the sea and the sky were welded together without a joint, and in the luminous space the tanned sail of the barges drifting up with the tide seemed to stand still in red clusters of canvas sharply peaked, with gleams of varnished spars. A haze rested on the low shores that ran out to sea in vanishing flatness. The air was dark above Gravesend, and farther back still seemed condensed over the biggest, and the greatest, town on earth."

"We felt meditative, and fit for nothing but placid staring. The day was ending in serenity of still and exquisite brightness. The water shone peacefully; the sky, without a speck, was a benign immensity of unstained light; the very mist on the Essex marshes was like a gauzy and radiant fabric, hung from the wooded rises inland, and draping the low shore in diaphanous folds. Only the gloom to the west, brooding over the upper reaches, became more somber every minute, as if angered by the approach of the sun."

"And at last, in its curves and imperceptible fall, the sun sank low, and from glowing white changed to a dull red without rays and without heat."

"Forthwith a change came over the waters, and the serenity became less brilliant but more profound. The old river in its broad reach rested unruffled at the decline of day, after ages of good service done to the race that peopled its banks, spread out in the tranquility of a waterway leading to the uttermost ends of the earth. We looked at the venerable stream not in the vivid flush of a short day that comes and departs forever, but in the august light of abiding memories. And indeed nothing is easier for a man who has, as the phrase goes, 'followed the sea' with reverence and affection, than to evoke the great spirit of the past upon the lower reaches of the Thames. The tidal current runs to and fro in its unceasing service, crowded with memories of men and ships it had borne to the rest of home or to the battles of the sea. It had known and served all the men of whom the nation is proud, from Sir Francis Drake to Sir John Franklin, knights all titled and untitled—the great knights-errant of the sea. It had borne all the ships whose names are like jewels flashing in the night of time, from the Golden Hind returning with her round flanks full of treasure, to be visited by the Queen's Highness, and thus pass out of the gigantic tale, to the Erebus and Terror, bound on other conquests—and that never returned. It has known the ships and the men. They had sailed from Deptford, from Greenwich, from Erit—through the adventures and the settlers; kings' ships and the ships of men of 'Change; captains, admirals, the dark interlopers of the Eastern trade, and the commissioned 'generals' of East India fleets. Hunters for gold or pursuers of fame, they all had gone out on that stream, bearing the sword, and often the torch, messengers of the might within the land, bearers of a spark from the sacred fire. What greatness had not floated on the ebb of that river into the mystery of an unknown earth! . . . The dreams of men, the seed of commonwealth, the gems of empire."

"The sun set; the dusk fell on the stream, and lights began to appear along the shore. The Chapman light-house, a three-legged thing erect on a mud-flat, shone strongly. Lights of ships moved in the fairway—a great stir of lights going up and going down. And farther west on the upper reaches the place of the monstrous town was still marked ominously on the sky, a brooding gloom in sunshine, a lurid glare under the stars."

## Hogmanay

The eve that ushers in the new year is called in Scotland Hogmanay. The young folks then go about soliciting gifts, with a rhyme in their mouths, of which the most accepted form is:

"Hogmanay,  
Trolloilay,  
Give us of your white bread,  
and none of your gray."

An amount of austere learning, which it is painful to contemplate, has been exhausted in a vain search for the parentage of these words. Attempts have naturally been made to trace the first to the Greek word which characterizes the virtues of the saints; but no further help could be found in that quarter, for the most daring etymologists could find nothing in it to serve as a pedigree for the second word. All the fertile resources of Celtic etymology were next let in by the coincidence between the first word and the name which Lucian says the Celts gave to their Hercules—namely, Ogmios—and this gives the etymologists the rare privilege of getting into that magnificent Irish literary system, the Ogham alphabet, and the Ogham inscriptions, of which it is the delightful peculiarity that you can read in them anything you please. Without considerable perversion, however, the Celts could make nothing of the second word, which was readily seized on by the

northern antiquaries as having something to do with those beings, of no good repute, known as Trolls. But, indeed, all that has been discovered favoring of the reality in this direction is a memorandum of Torleus regarding the old heathen festival of midwinter called Yul—merged by the Christians into Christmas; it is, by the way, in Scotland now called Yule. The day which divides the winter, he tells us, is by one old chronicler called Haukunott, and by another called Hekunott. With a candor, however, which affords a good example and a striking contrast to our own archaeologists, he says he is totally ignorant both of the etymology and the reason of the term.

Not having courage enough for etymological warfare, I feel much satisfaction in shifting the responsibility, as official people say, and landing it in France, whence we seem to have imported the term and the curious customs that cluster round it. In two numbers of the French paper L'Illustration, I happen to have seen a representation of children going about on New Year's eve, demanding their eguimené, as it is in some districts, while in others it is eguimené or egulané. The word had a sort of rattling accompaniment not unlike our own—thus, "Eguimené, rollet, rollet, tiri liri"; and as an equivalent to some petitionary lines, which with us generally terminate with, "Oh, give us our hogmanay!" there were verses, of which the following is a specimen:

"Le fils du roi s'en va chasser,  
Le fils du roi s'en va chasser,  
Dans la forêt d'Hongrie;  
Ah, donnez-nous la guillanée  
Monseigneur, je vous prie."

While there are abundant notes of the corresponding festival in France, . . . the only notice behind the present century, which I can find of the Hogmanay, is in that collection . . . called "Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence Displayed," which will not carry us further back than the middle of the Seventeenth Century. In this passage the etymology is very summarily disposed of. . . .

It is ordinary among some pepleians in the south of Scotland to go about from door to door, on New Year's eve, crying "Hogmanay!" a corrupted word from the Greek hagia mone, which signifies the holy month.—From "The Scot Abroad," by John Hill Burton.

## The Secret Out

"Only the manner avails!" daintily urged Dilante.  
"Nay, the matter is all," Philosopher curtly replied.  
Then came Genius, and wrought in masterful fashion a marvel:  
"Lo! my wisdom is proved!" each of the pedants cried.

—William Roscoe Thayer.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, DEC. 31, 1918

## EDITORIALS

1918

IT DID not open brightly for the defenders of freedom, the year that is now passing, the year that was to mark the overthrow of autocracy, yet those whose province it was to speak for the Allies and for the United States, at its beginning, found inspiration and hope in every faint ray of light that came struggling through the somber clouds. The Premiers of Great Britain, France, and Italy, the King of the Belgians, and the representatives of Serbia and Rumania, together with the President and the Secretary of State of the United States, in exchange of messages, or in addresses to their respective peoples, dwelt stoutly and confidently upon the future, even though the prospects had been darkened by some recent events.

The dominant attitude of all was one of grim determination to win the war in the face of any disasters, present or threatening, the import of which was neither concealed nor minimized. The year 1917, however, had not ended altogether in gloom, for, toward its close, the United States had declared war against Austria-Hungary, and General Allenby and his forces had triumphantly entered Jerusalem.

In his address to Congress, then in session, President Wilson gave assurance to the nation and to the world that the United States would do its part in the winning of the war. That the United States would never lay down its arms until the war was won was repeated with more positiveness than ever, and as the new year dawned, press and public throughout the nation, as if by common accord, dedicated themselves anew to the task upon which the Republic had entered. Mr. Lloyd George, in an address to the British nation, to the Viceroy of India, and the governors-general of the overseas dominions, had made an appeal to one and all to go the full length and do the full measure of their duty. "To every civilian," he declared, "I would say that your firing line is at the works or office in which you do your bit, the shop or kitchen in which you spend or save, the bank or postoffice where you buy your bonds. To reach that firing line and to become an active combatant yourself; there are no communicating trenches to grope along, no barrage to face, no horrors, no wounds. The road of duty and patriotism is clear before you. Follow it and it will lead ere long to safety for our own people and victory for the cause." Mr. Lansing, the United States Secretary of State, as if in response to unspoken solicitude from over the sea, sent ringing throughout the world the declaration that "America never put her hand to a task but that she accomplished it." M. Clemenceau gave notice to the enemy that France was never more determined than now to refuse an armistice until Germany had been brought to her knees.

Nevertheless, the tide was still setting against democracy. Faith was founded rather upon the higher resolves of the hour than upon accomplishment. Germany was holding her considerable gains in the East and preparing for a great spring offensive in the West. Throughout the United States the call was for war work, unremitting war work, a ceaseless effort to produce and distribute food and munitions, a constant effort to transform civilians into soldiers. The process appeared tedious and seemed slow, save to those who looked backward and counted the steps ascended. Cantonments were at length completed, the draft was a success, bonds were oversubscribed, munitions were crowding the transportation lines, the United States was getting its pace, but had not attained it when the March drive on Paris began. German arrogance was never more pronounced or offensive than in the spring of this year, when the U-boats were working destruction by sea and success was attending the armies of autocracy by land. East and west, by sea and land, the storm broke upon the Allies, the evident purpose being to crush their morale and obtain a German peace before the forces of the United States could be thrown in any strength into the conflict.

And during the time of preparation for the March drive the work of undermining the Russian revolution and bringing about the betrayal of the Russian people had been going on. In the beginning there had been a shamefaced effort, on the part of the Bolshevik leaders and the German bribers, to cover one of the most reprehensible acts in history, but soon all masks were laid aside and the parties to the disgraceful compact, those who sold and those who purchased, the traitor and the corruptionist alike, apparently came to take pride in the foul deed consummated at Brest-Litovsk.

The March drive was pressed with all the force which Germany could command or control, and there were times, it will now do no harm to confess, when it seemed, from appearances, as if this force might prove overwhelming and irresistible; but now, as at the first Battle of the Marne, at Verdun, and on the Somme, it proved to be essentially brute force, and when it hurled itself in fury it was dashed to pieces against the adamant walls of right represented by the allied lines.

But such victories were costly. The ranks of the defenders of Paris and of the Channel coast were becoming decimated, and out of France and across the Atlantic was sent an appeal to the United States for the manpower promised. "Give us ships," was the answer of President Wilson, in substance, "and we will send you men"; the ships were supplied, the convoys were provided, and then began that movement of troops from American to French and British ports which is without a parallel. Not by the thousand, but by the tens of thousands, were the men from the United States camps and cantonments carried over, to the heartening of the Allies and the dismay of the foe. The truth was kept from the German people, the facts were falsified, the soldierly qualities of the men were underrated and belittled, and in due course, alternating with other attempts to obtain peace on favorable

terms, came the blows by means of which it was intended to gain the Channel ports and the French capital.

This time the German Emperor was to behold, from a tower-top, the opening of the triumphant onslaught of the war. This time the Allies and the United States were to be shown, definitely and finally, the invincible strength of the German Empire. What mattered it if Austria had become weak and hesitating, if Bulgaria were wavering, if Turkey had shot her bolt? Deutschland stood defiant, unconquerable, before all the world, renewed in its will to win.

How shallow the pretension and the boast, how very near was the end, few could guess, fewer really knew. But as Germany's advance crept toward thrice-threatened Paris, and while German long-range guns were bombarding the French capital, when, to outward sign, a few days might have seen the beautiful city evacuated, there appeared on the salient, the apex of which touched Chateau Thierry, a force of United States marines which turned the tide, kept it swept back, and would not rest until the whole allied front was pressing forward in a movement in which the word retreat was never to be heard.

The vaunted tremendous power of Germany was bent back like cardboard. Retreat in many places became rout; boasting turned into appeals for mercy; the cry of "Kamerad" replaced the hymn of hate; a readiness to surrender all took the place of the demand of yesterday for territory and huge indemnities. No dignity marked the closing hours of autocracy in the field, but an abject clamor for any kind of terms, a willingness to put such pride as remained in the scale against an opportunity to prove how craven German militarism in its last stage and last analysis could be.

The year that began in darkness and severe trial of faith and courage had not reached its closing hours before it became a torch of promise for humanity and democracy through future centuries. It saw the overthrow of autocracy; it is pointing to the beginning of a new era, and a brighter one than the world, in its acceptance and toleration of ancient abuses, even as late as July, 1914, conceived as possible.

### Industrial Reconstruction

THERE will have to be a very general and a very radical readjustment of economic views throughout that part of the world which is today in the ascendancy before there can be a satisfactory reconstruction of world industrial conditions. Politico-economic dogmas and doctrines which, perhaps, might have been defended or justified in the past, but which have fallen far short of meeting the requirements of an altered and a constantly progressing world, must be laid aside, or greatly changed for the better by amendment, before the basis of a righteous international trade settlement can be reached, and a righteous international trade settlement is essential to the permanent domestic industrial peace of every country.

Commercial systems designed to advance the interests of one nation at the expense of another, or at the expense of all others, are apparently on the eve of abandonment for the much broader and better plan set forth in the third of the fourteen points deemed essential to world harmony by President Wilson and tentatively adopted by the premiers of the allied nations. This proposes "the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance." The essence of this point or stipulation is equity, and as such it has appealed with like force to the ethical and commercial thought of economic students on both sides of the Atlantic. Its demand is not for advantage, but for even-handed commercial justice. So long as self-interest dominates international relations a way is left open to international jealousies and international resentments, and so onward to conditions which, sooner or later, lead to international friction, antipathies, anger, and war.

The better part of humanity, the thoughtful and justice-loving part, is today looking to a League of Nations as a means of bringing about something nearer equality of condition among the peoples of the earth than has existed throughout the past, than exists at present. Abraham Lincoln's famous saying, that the United States could not long endure half slave and half free, may well, in our times, have a nearer and wider application. Peace cannot be permanently maintained in a world made half opulent and half poverty-stricken by iniquitous, because selfishly discriminating, policies.

That there is plenty for all, even in times such as the world has been passing through since late in the summer of 1914, has been made evident by recent experience. A little increase of individual effort in countries and in sections where effort is generously rewarded, and the crops are multiplied; a little individual sacrifice in lands upon which peace and prosperity are smiling, and untold riches gush forth in response to the plea for help.

The United States, long haunted by the dread of overtaxing its resources, was utterly ignorant of the extent of those resources until appeals for succor came from the sufferings of other lands. A nation that had isolated itself in the past, fearful lest it might be deprived of some part of what it claimed as its own, on the first appeal for assistance for liberty and democracy in danger, under the quickly organized direction of its responsible government, tore down its barriers, opened its gates, poured out its treasures like water, only to find its reservoirs of wealth still full to the brim. The war has taught the people of the United States one thing which alone is worth all the cost to the nation, namely, that the bounties which bless their country are in their keeping as a trust, not as a possession; that the people are not owners, in the commercial sense, of the nation's wealth in forest, mine, or soil, but rather executors of a magnificent inheritance; that it is not right for them to be content in the enjoyment of abundance while their fellow men in any part of the earth are in want. Long established and too long accepted industrial and trade policies, rock-rooted in selfishness and sordidness, are not likely to enter into the work of reconstruction which humanity is eagerly expecting to see accomplished

before the new year is far spent. The rights of labor, it is fair to assume, will, in the Council of Versailles, have an equal hearing with the rights of capital and the rights of property by those who are to frame a constitution for a new world.

It is not just, and being unjust it is not necessary, that millions of people should constantly be forced to work for inadequate compensation, while other millions, at the minimum of effort, are able to enjoy the fruits of inadequately compensated labor. Yet, inequality of compensation, reward, privilege, common well-being, will be in large measure unavoidable so long as the teachers and leaders of humanity confine themselves to parochial, communal, state, and national thinking.

The period of world legislation has begun. Statesmen qualified to deal with the larger problems will hereafter think and make laws, not for parts of the world or for groups of humanity, but with a view to the welfare of the whole.

The League of Nations which appeals to the thoughtful of the world today as a reasonable and a feasible proposition would have been regarded as visionary yesterday. It now seems likely to be realized. If it be so, it can hardly fail to bring, as an essential concomitant, a new sense of fraternity among the peoples of the earth, based upon justice and righteousness, that will go far to call a halt to all those who, either in an individual or in a collective sense, seek to take advantage of a neighbor.

Industrial reconstruction for the world, in order to be effective and lasting, must be based upon the ethics and moralities taught in the Sermon on the Mount.

### Music Chastened

MUSIC has come to have a new meaning in the past year, on account of its association with the war. It has taken on a finer definition than it had before, because of being mixed up with the great questions of right and wrong which have agitated Europe and America. In a manner, it has forsaken the purely historic and aesthetic foundations upon which critical opinion and habit of thought in years of peace pledged it to stand, and has assumed certain unfamiliar moral responsibilities. Finding itself entangled in German intrigue, it has endeavored to free itself; and, in the process of disowning that which the world hates, it has acknowledged what many persons never expected it would be driven to acknowledge, and what even Emerson would hardly have required it to acknowledge—that one of its chief grounds of appeal to men is ethical.

Along with the entrance of the ethical idea into the definition, there has been, in the United States at least, a remarkable growth of popular interest in music; the start of the whole process having come when people began to compare the enemy's musical with his diplomatic reputation, and to place his achievements in opera, symphony, and song alongside of his methods of warfare; when they began to doubt the advisability of applauding a man who could interpret a rôle in a German fairy opera with incomparable charm and who, at the same time, could take part in a celebration in honor of the sinking of the Lusitania; and when they began to ask themselves whether a man who could conduct a Beethoven symphony with correct tempo and perfect rhythm should be immune from the punishments of the espionage laws. No sooner were these questions raised than an overhauling of the musical activities of the country was begun. Distinguished German singers, instrumentalists, and conductors who were found to be connected with the enemy's propaganda saw an end put, more or less promptly, to their American careers. Wagner was dropped from the opera repertory in New York and Chicago, and the Wagnerian heroes fell into discredit, Siegfried, Tristan, and all. Songs with German texts were no longer sung, the works of old masters and modern ones alike going by the board.

The people as a whole, rather than those who regularly attend operas and concerts, did this cleansing. Nor did they do it simply because they desired to help the Department of Justice to carry out the provisions of certain war statutes, but because they were interested in music and wanted to keep it clean. They themselves, working behind the lines, and their sons, training and fighting, were using music to help them express their patriotic fervor and their zeal for the triumph of justice; and they did not know why it should mean one thing in the community gathering, in the camp, and in the trenches, and another thing in the opera house and the concert hall.

Holding this view, they have won freedom for everybody, not only for the person who likes music in its simpler manifestations, but also for the one who makes of it a serious pursuit. They have enfranchised opera, symphony, and song, enabling audiences to take wider artistic excursions than formerly. They have caused the director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, of New York, and the director of the Chicago Opera Company to bring to light old masterpieces of the French and Italian schools which had fallen into neglect under the dominance of Wagner. They have even caused those directors to consider with more care than before the claims of the American composer to a hearing. For another thing, they have caused the reorganization of symphony orchestras, in some places revising the membership wholly on a basis of American citizenship, and everywhere bringing about the exclusion of enemy aliens. In Chicago, they have caused the officers of the orchestra association to engage an American, Mr. DeLamarter, as the conductor. In Boston, they have caused an artistic influence which was prevalently German to be changed into one which is prevalently French, with Mr. Rabaud at the head. They have perhaps been the cause, also, of the institution of a new orchestra, that of Detroit, Michigan, with Mr. Gabrilowitsch leading. For still another thing, they have made a new institution of the song recital, inducing singers to give up all works of the German repertory, except a few of the older ones for which good English texts are available, and leading them to spend their summer vacation exploring the French, Italian, Russian, English, and American fields for program material.

Among nations which entered the war ahead of the United States, music during the past year seems to have

continued more or less along lines of policy already established. In Great Britain, the national sense of artistic duty has expressed itself clearly in cultivation of the music of the early English composers and in an ever-growing recognition of the value of the Purcellian heritage. Further than that, it has expressed itself in performances of the orchestral music and of the chamber music of modern British writers and in representations of opera in English translation. In France, where art best thrives on controversy, music seems to have suffered somewhat of a check, nobody having arisen to take the place of Debussy as the leader of a forward movement, and, consequently, nobody having stood forth as a champion of conservatism. In Italy, some sense of obligation to the orchestra has developed, and a few new compositions have been produced, owing, no doubt, to the encouragement of Mr. Toscanini, who has done some conducting of symphony concerts, especially in Milan. Russian music of late has begun to undergo transplantation, one of the most famous pedagogues, Mr. Auer, having moved his violin studio from Petrograd to New York, and the most distinguished of the old composers, Mr. Rachmaninoff, and one of the most promising modern ones, Mr. Prokofeff, having packed up their writing tablets and migrated to America.

As with music so with art during the past year. Both have had to acknowledge that the people really do rule. In stooping to the noble work of recruiting and war relief posters, art has found opportunity to exalt the narrow outlook of the untought and has been able to implant a healthy suspicion of a taste for the unethical. On the other hand, the communion of Melpomene and Thalia with demos has resulted in the discomfiture of the muses, for demos would haught of them unless they danced to the tune he piped, and demos, be it said, is at times a sadly uncouth piper. In summary, then, the past year has been notable for the many new points of contact that have been established between the arts and the people. And the experience has been good for both.

### The Other View

ONE of the things that the average man, as well as the man in the study, in the office, or in great affairs most surely learns, more and more, as he goes on, is that to all the world's affairs, be they of never so deep moment, there is always a lighter side. When all their urgency has been seen, and all their importance has been justly appraised; when they have been accorded their due place in the world's concern; when duty has been done, or is in the course of being done in regard to them, then one needs only to "turn a corner" to see the other view.

It is not exactly the Mark Tapley view. Mark's great aim and object in life was to be happy "under creditable circumstances," and the less ordinarily conducive to happiness were the circumstances, the more creditable did Mark consider them. But the other view is a much wider one than Mark's, for it embraces, not only creditable circumstances, but all circumstances. It sees the gracious side of all things. It is the smile and the laughter of affairs great or small. It is the "sermons in stones" and the "good in everything" carried everywhere. It bubbles into expression in a thousand different ways. It explains a great issue, or tells a great story—in a burst of laughter—through the lines of a cartoon; clears up a mystery with an anecdote; overthrows a mountain of doubt with a homely phrase. It does not shirk hard work or any kind of work, but when the work is done, or, rather, as it is being done, it looks for, and finds, interest everywhere.

"If two men mounted on camels start, the one from Baghdad and the other from Basra, at the same time, and travel at the rate of four and five miles an hour, respectively, where and when will they meet, the distance from Baghdad to Basra being 300 miles?" So the arithmetic books were wont to have it, and still, indeed, have it. There always was, and perhaps always will be, the cold textbook view which sees in the question only a problem to be worked out with paper and pencil. But there always was, and always will be, the other view; the great river, the river Euphrates; the golden plain; the blue eastern sky and the "two little specks on camel-back" daily coming nearer to each other, the one from Baghdad, and the other from Basra; and the great question, Where and when will they meet?

So it is with all things, little and big. One of the greatest debts which the world owes to the man in the trenches is his example of ability to see the other view in every circumstance, even the most untoward. It was not only his jokes and his irrepressible humor that was the saving of many a situation, but his bold creation of a new sense of proportion by his shocking disregard of what the world accounts proportion; his ability, in a word, to see the other view. He read "Pride and Prejudice" in a shell hole. He frankly regretted being sent to the front line trenches, because it would delay his hearing the result of the latest league match; in thousands of his letters, warlike matters were dismissed in a few words; whilst the grass beginning to grow on the trench parapet, or a bird nesting in a tree near by, or a thousand and one other similar things were his chief interest. But he did not neglect the business he had in hand. He carried it through to success.

And so in and out of the great events of the past year has crept the golden thread of the other view. It lifted the gloom from the darkened city; dissipated, in a chuckle at some quaint conceit, the incipient grumble at some stricter regulation, and suddenly threw into a more just light some great problem become inflated, out of all reason, with its own portentousness. And then when the great work had been achieved, and, for the time being, the other view seemed to be the only view, those who had seen it most clearly all the time held the balance still. The other view, which had done so much at home and in the trenches in the form of humor, irrepressible cheerfulness, bland disregard of untoward circumstances, quite naturally appeared as, rejoicing. Literally and inevitably, of course, it was always that; for the other view is possible only when in some way or other, however unconsciously, the man who holds it is at least catching a glimpse of the right. And from there on, it is ever a clear run to the "plains of rejoicing."